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WASHINGTON.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

FIRST EFFORT OF MR. RANDALL AT RETRENCHMENT—EXPOSURE OF THE IGNORANCE OF THE NEW LEADERS—A BILL THAT MAY NOT COMMAND EVEN THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Randall and his Committee on Appropriations were made to realize to-day, for the first time, the difficulties and responsibilities that attach to the party in majority in the House. Since the organization of the House, Messrs. Randall and Holman, the chief and lieutenant of the Appropriations Committee, have daily announced their purpose to pare millions from the estimates of expenditures presented to the House, and have also announced that extravagance had run such riot under Republican domination that they would be able to reduce the national expenditures $40,000,000 annually. In furtherance of this grand scheme of economy, an innumerable number of formal inquiries have been asked and investigations ordered, so that to-day nearly all the clerks in the executive departments are engaged in hunting up and transcribing information asked for by the House of Representatives. The first effort at economy was brought forward to-day in the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill considered to-day appropriates $231,241 for the Academy, while the amount appropriated last year was $364,740. Here was an exhibition of economy of which the Democratic majority could boast, and Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey, who has charge of the bill, felt to-day that in yielding the floor to Mr. Hale to speak against the bill he was graciously affording that gentleman an opportunity to apologize to the country for the wasteful extravagance that has marked the administration of affairs under a Republican majority. Mr. Hale made an elaborate explanation of what had been done by the Republicans in reducing expenditures, showing that they had been steadily reduced since the close of the war, and that in 1875 there was a reduction in the appropriations of $20,000,000. He did not think because reductions had been made that nothing further can be accomplished in that direction. He declared, however, that injustice would be done instructors and cadets at West Point by the reductions proposed in the bill.

Mr. Hamilton, who had manifested some impatience while Mr. Hale was on the floor, explained the details of the bill according to the light he had. He said the Superintendent receives in pay proper and allowances a salary of $7,000 per year, and rehearsed the items which go to make up that sum. The bill provides for four Professors at $3,500 per annum each, and five at $3,000. It also provides for 310 cadets at $450 each, in addition to rations, instead of $500, as at present. A proviso declares that the pay appropriated shall be in full of all other pay, allowance, forage, rations, or commutation, except for quarters, fuel, and light, and that officers of the Army detailed as instructors at the Academy shall not receive more than their regular Army pay. Mr. Hamilton explained the extravagance now practiced, contending that the pay of Professors and instructors at West Point is swelled by allowances of various kinds, until their pay is greater than that of the Governor of New-Jersey. He dwelt upon the romantic beauty of West Point as a residence and its great desirability as a post of duty. He could not understand why officers serving at that post should be granted allowances not granted officers serving on the frontier. He had a brother educated there, and he received only twenty-eight dollars per month, while the pending bill allows the cadets forty-five. It is unwarranted extravagance which has grown out of the prodigality of the times, and the majority in the House now propose to stop it.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, made a forcible speech against the spirit in which the bill was conceived. He said the Appropriations Committee had undertaken to strike a blow at West Point in a cowardly, blundering manner. The bill shows they are profoundly ignorant of the matter upon which they ask the House to legislate. Three hundred and ten cadets only are provided for, which is below the number allowed, and below the number at the academy in September last. The ignorance of the committee is further shown by the fact that no provision whatever is made in the bill for the rations of cadets, and the committee will have to amend their own bill by inserting a section appropriating $32,000 for that purpose. Mr. Hurlbut showed that the longevity pay and allowances of officers is fixed by law, and it would be unjust and a breach of public faith to order an officer to duty at West Point and make him suffer in rank and pay because of that detail. The Superintendent of the Academy does not receive the pay alleged by Mr. Hamilton. He has the rank of Colonel, and the pay of that rank is the same at West Point and on the frontier. There is no such thing as commutation of forage and quarters; and here again ignorance is displayed by the committee. Forage and quarters are allowed only in kind and cannot be commuted. Mr. Hurlbut contended that pay of officers at West Point should be liberal because it was necessarily an expensive place to live. Military men from foreign countries always visited the academy, and the officers were obliged to show them courtesies which involved personal expense, and they are obliged always to be dressed in uniform, and to show an example of neatness to the cadets. Mr. Hurlbut's remarks caused considerable annoyance to Randall, Holman, and Hamilton, and the *exposé* made of the blunders in the bill caused some humiliation on the Democratic side. Mr. Hurlbut's remarks were greeted by the Republicans with applause. After adjournment, Randall, Holman, and Speaker Kerr had a conversation in which the fiasco of the Appropriations Committee was the main topic. It is doubtful if Randall can muster his party to follow him in the support of a measure which is so clearly defective as the Military Academy bill.

OTHER BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS—THE FEBRUARY INTEREST—THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER—PASSAGE OF THE BILL RESTORING FORMER RATES IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported to the Senate to-day House Resolution No. 52, in relation to the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonded debt of the District of Columbia. The resolution, as it came from the House directs the District Commissioners to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt due Feb. 1, and it also declares that there shall be no further issue of the 3.65 bonds, and that the United States is not responsible for either principal or interest of those already issued. The resolution as brought to the Senate affirms the expression of the House that the interest due Feb. 1 shall be paid from the funds of the District, not as a matter of right, but because the time is so short that there is no opportunity to settle the question by a conference or controversy. It, however, strikes out all that part of the resolution forbidding a further issue of these securities, and also that part declaring that the United States is not responsible for the principal and interest of those already issued, and which may be hereafter issued. It will go to the House in this shape, and the majority will have to take the responsibility of delaying the payment of interest due upon these securities on Tuesday next unless they accept the amendment.

Nearly the whole session of the Senate was taken up with the discussion of Senator Ingalls' bill to confirm homestead entries on public lands within the limits of railroad land grants. During the early part of the day Senator West introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to offers from Pacific railroads in relation to the creation of a sinking fund to meet their indebtedness to the Government and the action of the Government in relation thereto. The same Senator also introduced a memorial from several State Senators of the State of Louisiana against the admission of Mr. Eustis to the vacant seat in the Senate from that State.

The House to-day unanimously passed a bill giving the rate of postage on third-class matter at one cent per two ounces. By this bill the rate on third-class matter is restored in all respects to what it was prior to the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation act last March. Messrs. Cannon of Illinois, Lawrence, and Randall advocated the passage of the bill. The increased postal rate was made during the closing hours of the last Congress, no one seeming to know the force and purpose of the amendment which was put upon the Sundry Civil act by a Conference Committee. Mr. Randall truthfully said that all blunders committed at the close of a session are sure to be in the interest of monopolies, and against the interests of the people. The bill will meet with opposition in the Senate. It is worthy of notice that the amendment increasing the rate originated in that body.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS ON STATE RIGHTS—ILLNESS OF MR. STARKWEATHER—RESIGNATION OF MR. BARCLAY, JOURNAL CLERK OF THE HOUSE—THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Democratic Senators will meet in caucus to-morrow morning at the Capitol to name six of their number for places upon the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee. It is said that they will also discuss at length Mr. Morton's Mississippi and State Rights resolutions, and take into consideration the advisibility of supporting the counter resolutions upon State rights prepared by Senator McDonald. The Democrats of the Senate have not been vigorous enough to suit the majority in the House, and complaints have been made that a stronger policy should be adopted. The resolutions of Senator McDonald may, therefore, be made the basis of a partisan debate in the Senate, in which case the Southern view of State rights may be again brought to the attention of the country.

The Committee on Appropriations did not, as reported last night, cut off the allowance for the mileage of members and Senators. The salaries were reduced to $4,500, or ten per cent. below the present pay, but the mileage fees were untouched. The Republican members of the committee voted to abolish mileage, which averages between $400 and $500 for each member, and leave the salary as now. This proposition was voted down by the Democrats. It is not stated whether Mr. Randall proposes to make the reduction of salaries retroactive, like the increase in which he participated.

The Journal Clerk of the House, Mr. John M. Barclay, the author of *Barclay's Digest*, who has come to be considered an unimpeachable authority in questions arising under the rules of the House, to-day resigned his position. He has been nearly thirty years in the service of the House, and hitherto has been unmolested by any political upheavings. Such parliamentarians as Colfax and Blaine were often glad to consult with him, and only a day or two ago Mr. Kerr fortified his most important ruling in the Amnesty debate by the statement that Mr. Barclay sustained its correctness. In fact it was this opinion of Mr. Barclay that saved the ruling from being regarded as partisan and unfair. He had been assured that he was desired to remain, but within a few days, other having similar assurances have been removed, and it has been whispered that the Journal Clerk would also have to give place to a new man. He therefore took prompt action himself, and wrote the following letter:

Mr. Adams, Clerk:

SIR: Your treatment of my old friends, Mehaffey and Clayton, both of whom had assurances from your friends of retention, is so suggestive of similar treatment of myself that I prefer to select the time myself, and hence I hereby name this as the day of my resignation. JOHN M. BARCLAY.

JAN. 26, 1876.

Hereafter the rules of the House and the principles of parliamentary law will doubtless be expounded by some true and unfaltering Democrat. There is a suggestion, however, that the resignation may not be accepted.

Representative Starkweather, of Connecticut, is sick, at Willard's Hotel, with pneumonia, and at the point of death. His physicans have abandoned hope and his family and friends at home have been telegraphed for. Mr. Starkweather took cold last Friday, and grew suddenly worse till the disease with which he is now prostrated was developed. He has had the most careful nursing and the best medical advice, but nothing could avert the malignity of the attack.

Gen. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, is preparing a bill providing for the consolidation of the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Pay Corps of the Army into one corps, which shall combine all the duties now performed by the three corps separately. There are now about one hundred and fifty officers in these three corps, of whom over sixty are quartermasters and over fifty paymasters. Gen. Banning thinks a corps of about one hundred officers can attend to all the duties now distributed among one hundred and fifty officers and three departments.

Several days ago the House Committee on the Judiciary reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows: "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." To-day, Mr. Frye, on behalf of the minority of the committee, proposed a substitute for the report of the majority, as follows: "From and after March 4, 1885, the term of the office of President and Vice President of the United States shall be six years, and any person having been elected to, and held, the office of President, or for two years having held that office, shall be ineligible for re-election." The subject was made the order of the day for Tuesday last, but has been deferred by intervening business.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SCOTT AND HUNTINGTON BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC ROADS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Col. Scott, of the Texas Pacific, and Mr. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Roads, had another hearing before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning, when various questions were asked by members of the committee upon the points of what line the Southern Pacific of California had built between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, and whether Mr. Huntington would agree that the line between Fort Yuma and San Gorgonia Pass should be an open highway to their Texas Pacific and other lines. This Mr. Huntington declined to answer in the affirmative. He claimed that they had built about four hundred miles of the Southern Pacific Road, including 150 miles of old road, but bought and consolidated with it. Col. Scott declined any purpose of interfering with Mr. Huntington's line between Fort Yuma and the Pass, and asserted that no interest except the Central Pacific was objecting to his building a competing line. The discussion took a wide range, and Mr. Huntington stated that he had made no money to speak of out of the building of the Central Pacific Road. Mr. Felsenheld, the representative of the San Diego Road, made an address, showing that a competing line was the life and blood of California, and arraigning the Central Pacific as the greatest monopoly of the age, and closed by quoting from a preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Luttrell, of California, in 1874, showing how they had abused the powers granted them. Judge Kennard spoke on behalf of the committee of the St. Louis Convention and of the City of New-Orleans, and impressed upon the committee his views of the power and duty of Congress to regulate the present monopoly. The committee adjourned to meet next week.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RESPECTING THE FIVE PER CENT. OF NET EARNINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day communicated to that body a statement of his action under the law of June 22, 1874, providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies for the five per centum of their net earnings, required by the act of June 1, 1862, to be paid into the United States Treasury to constitute a sinking fund. It appears from this statement that demands were made by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurers of the respective railroad companies as follows: Nov. 12, 1874, Union Pacific Company, $1,040,056 29; Nov. 14, 1874, Kansas Pacific Company, $308,830 13; Nov. 14, 1874, Central Branch Union Pacific, $47,197 39; Oct. 31, 1874, Sioux City and Pacific, $21,104 42; Nov. 24, 1874, Central Pacific Company, $1,836,635 10. The amounts of these demands were based upon the net earnings reported by the companies from the date of the completion of their roads, these dates being stated by the Secretary of the Treasury as Nov. 6, 1869; Nov. 2, 1869; Jan. 20, 1868; March 3, 1869, and July 16, 1869, respectively. All of said companies having refused to pay the sums thus demanded within sixty days from such demands, Secretary Bristow certified the fact to the Attorney General, and his duty under the act in question, thereupon ended. From reports made by the United States Attorneys of California, Kansas, Minnesota, and Iowa to the Solicitor of the Treasury, it appears, however, that suits were brought against all the companies in the proper districts during the month of April, 1875, and that these suits are still pending. In further response to the Senate resolution, Secretary Bristow states the action taken by the department under the law of March 3, 1873, relating to payments for Government transportation, and the present condition of the matter therein referred to, since May 27, 1873. All moneys due the several Pacific Railroad Companies for transportation have been placed to their credit on account of interest due by them to the United States. The suits brought by the Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific Companies to recover the amount due them, and thus retained by the Treasury Department, are still pending in the Court of Claims.

Secretary Bristow says that a copy of the judgment obtained by the Union Pacific Company, in its similar suit against the United States, has been duly presented to him but, the judgment has not been paid.

He incloses a copy of a stipulation signed by the plaintiffs in this case, in which it is provided that no judgment which may be rendered against the United States shall be collected until after final judgment in the suit brought by the United States against said company under the act of June 22, 1874.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The case of the Government against the Central Pacific Railroad Company to recover five per cent. of the net earnings is set down for to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DISTRICT THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS—THE AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to be made in the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds, is to strike out the proviso which prohibits the further issue of 3.65 bonds, and says that "Nothing in this joint resolution shall involve the Government of the United States in any obligation to pay principal or interest of any such bonds which have been issued contrary to, or not in pursuance of, law." The joint resolution is otherwise reported unchanged.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association will meet to-morrow and continue in session two days.

John J. Lynch was to-day appointed Storekeeper for the Third District of Tennessee.

A hearing will be had before the Senate Committee on Railroads on Friday morning on Senator West's bill to recover an excess of United States bonds alleged to have been issued in 1869 to the Pacific Railroad, beyond the authority of the acts of Congress in aid of the construction of the road. It appears that the eleventh section of the act of 1862 provided that no more than fifty million dollars of bonds should be issued to aid in constructing the main line of said railroad, while about fifty-three million dollars were issued to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies. It is claimed by the companies that according to the charter the main line of the road commenced at a point in Nebraska, on the 100th meridian of west longitude, and that no more than $50,000,000 of bonds were issued for construction west of that point, but the excess of $3,000,000 was lawfully issued on account of the branch lines running from the east to the 100th meridian, and that this issue was decided to be lawful by Attorney General Hoar, in an opinion dated July 12, 1869, addressed to Secretary Boutwell, which concludes as follows: "I have given the question careful consideration, and am of the opinion that by the true construction of the statute referred to, the main line of the Pacific Railroad intended in the eleventh section thereof, commences at the one hundredth meridian west from Greenwich, and terminates at the eastern boundary of the State of California."

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: A. W. Tourgee, Pension Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Postmasters—John Scott, Brookville, Penn.; Charles S. Munger, Essex, Conn.; Miss Lucy A. White, Newton Centre, Mass.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS

NEW INDICTMENTS IN CHICAGO.

HESING, REHM, MILLER, HOYT, AND OTHERS INVOLVED ON MANY COUNTS—HESING'S AND REHM'S BONDS FIXED AT $70,000 EACH, AND HOYT'S AT $60,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The general inactivity that has characterized the whisky prosecutions in this city for three weeks past was broken to-day by the United States Grand Jury returning into court a large number of indictments. Several of these bills are against prominent parties in Chicago, which fact lends additional interest to the occurrences of the day. The unfortunate parties who will soon be summoned to the bar of justice for frauds upon the Government are A. C. Hesing, of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Rehm, ex-Superintendent of Police in Chicago; H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer; J. F. Hoyt, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; William Minty, ex-Spirit Clerk in the Collector's office, and Taylor and Mueller, ex-Gaugers. There are three bills against Hesing, each voluminous in the matter of counts; two against Miller, and one each against Rehm and the others. Two of those against Hesing are for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of revenues—in other words, showing up his political manipulations in connection with the Whisky Ring—the other alleges that he is connected with a distillery company. H. B. Miller is indicted for illicit distilling. The bill against Rehm is very long and explicit, charging him with conspiracy, and citing instances where it is alleged he had received large sums of money for his political influence. Hoyt, who was the *de facto* Collector, is indicted for being cognizant of the illicit whisky operations, and for having been in collusion with rectifiers and distillers, and aiding them to defraud the Government. He is charged with having received large sums of bush money from Parker L. Mason, William Golsen, Gholsen G. Russell, and in fact all the Chicago distillers except Shufeldt & Co. The remaining indictments are for various irregularities. As soon as it became known to Hesing, Rehm, Miller and Hoyt that the jury had brought in bills against them, the three former sent word to the Marshal's office that it would not be necessary to arrest them, as they would appear in open court at 10 o'clock to morrow and give bail. The bonds of Hesing and Rehm are fixed at $70,000 each, and Hoyt's at $60,000. This evening Hoyt appeared before Commissioner Hoyne and entered into recognizance.

CONTINUATION OF THE M'KEE TRIAL—MAGUIRE'S CASE TO FOLLOW.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Upon the resumption of the trial of McKee this morning it was agreed between the court and counsel for the Government, and for Gen. Babcock, that neither Babcock nor the witnesses in Washington summoned for his case should be required to present themselves next Monday, at which date the case is set on the docket. The McKee trial will last all this week, and Mr. Voorhees said there was a probability that the trial of Maguire, the ex-collector, would be as long as McKee's. Babcock's trial follows that of Maguire. The instructions of the court were that the defendant and witnesses should simply be instructed to hold themselves in readiness to come as soon as telegraphed for.

C. G. Megrue, who had been sick for a couple of days, was recalled, and his direct examination continued. Col. Dyer repeated his question which led to the long argument of Monday on the declaration of conspirators. The question was: What conversation had you with Leavenworth at the time you paid him two shares of the Ring money each week relative to the distribution of those amounts?

Witness—I gave two packages each week to John Leavenworth, as per orders from Joyce, to deliver one to McKee and the other to Ford; Joyce told me that as Ford was Collector and McKee an influential newspaper man it was necessary to have them in the Ring; the two-fifths were invariably paid to Leavenworth for those gentlemen; I occasionally talked with Leavenworth about what he did with the money thus given to him, and always understood he delivered it to McKee and Ford; in November, 1872, William McDonald and Joyce said that the ostensible object of the Ring was accomplished and it was time to quit, the election being over, and I very readily agreed to it; during the time I was Collector for the Ring no money whatever was set aside by me for political purposes.

In the cross-examination Megrue said he found afterward that Leavenworth had not always done fairly, but had sometimes reported collections on the crooked much less than they really were; he also said that until he came here to go before the Grand Jury last Summer he never had any conversation with McKee upon this scheme to defraud the Government.

After the cross-examination of Megrue, Macklot Thompson, Rudolph W. Ulrici, and Louis Teuscher, distillers, and William J. Bassett, an ex-Gauger, gave a history of their connection with the Ring, but stated nothing against or even about McKee, and nothing was brought out in their cross-examination.

Joseph M. Fitzroy was recalled, and testified to having arranged an interview between McKee and Megrue at the Lindell Hotel. After the interview terminated witness walked down town with McKee, and on the way McKee told witness that Megrue was a bad man; that he [McKee] had to pay him money; that he paid him $2,500. Witness then made a long statement about the destruction of the records in the Collector's office. He said Concannon was present at the time; that about a bushel of dumping papers were burned in the office stove, and that Concannon assisted in burning them.

[It will be recollected that Concannon testified yesterday that he left the Collector's office after showing Joyce, Fitzroy, and Bevis where the papers they wished to examine were kept, and that he was not present when the papers were disposed of.]

Witness continued: It was made part of the affair that Concannon should put some of the papers in the stove; these papers were destroyed to prevent detection of the frauds of the Ring.

Peter Curran, distiller, testified to having paid an aggregate of $60,000 to $70,000 to the Ring; his payments were made in checks; he was sued in 1869 for deficiency of tax, and the suit lasted until 1874, when it was decided against him; had a talk with McKee in 1873 about these suits; had been told that the suits would not be prosecuted, but his attorney said they would be; he took these checks to McKee, and told him if these suits were not stopped there would be a storm; that he would expose the whole thing. McKee said checks were very dangerous things. The suits were stopped for that time, but judgment was rendered against him the next year.

On cross-examination witness said he went to see McKee about the suits because he believed McKee had great influence with District Attorney Pattrick, and could get the suits stopped, but he would not tell what particular reasons he had for thinking so. Witness did not expect to be indicted for his connection with the Ring, but the defense did not obtain his reasons for not expecting to be.

Here the prosecution closed, and the court adjourned for the day.

CASES IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the following persons pleaded guilty on indictments for conspiracy to defraud the revenue: H. P. Ellis, D. H. Griffiths, and H. A. Valentine, store-keepers; Leopold Wirth, R. Kiewert, Charles Hintze, Aaron Schomfield, Henry Schomfield, and William Bergenthal, distillers; William Hager, book-keeper for Valentine, rectifier. It is expected that the case against Jacob Nunnemacher and A. G. Weissert will come up to-morrow.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26.—In the House here to-day a resolution was passed providing that after Jan. 1, 1877, the Legislature shall meet and hold its sessions at Portland, provided that city shall provide suitable buildings. The House refused to reconsider the order submitting the constitutionality of the mill tax to the Supreme Court. In convention Silas C. Hatch was elected Treasurer of the State for the current year.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL OF THE EVIDENCE OF INSANITY.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 26.—The Landis trial was resumed this morning, and the rebutting evidence continued. Attorney General Vanatta offered in evidence the record of a dozen deeds executed by the prisoner since his return from Europe, and the power of attorney to Burk to enable him to attend to the defendant's business, and a revocation of the same. The defense interposed no objections, and the matter entered into the evidence of the case. Dr. Ingraham was cross-examined by Mr. Williamson in relation to a visit to the residence of the accused. Witness repeated evidence heretofore given. Austin Sanderson testified to holding a conversation with a man named Gaston, who stated to him that he was present in Landis' office just before the shooting, and discovered no wildness or strangeness in his actions.

Gaston testified that Landis was wild and strange.

Orson F. Wheeler, formerly proprietor of the hotel at Vineland, owned by the defendant, testified to having had a number of business interviews with Mr. Landis during the last few years, and that at no time did he discover any evidence of his mental derangement; on the contrary, he found him to be a corteous gentleman of correct thought, well dressed, and coherent in his expressions.

John Schelder testified that he is a teacher of the German language in the Vineland High School, and has had three interviews with the prisoner since his return from Vineland, but discovered nothing unusual in his appearance or demeanor.

Eli D. Hendee testified that he removed to Vineland in 1866, and has known Mr. Landis ever since, although his acquaintance has not been of an intimate character; the witness was at a public meeting held in August, 1872, at which Carruth and Landis delivered speeches, the former speaking first; at that time Carruth was editor of the Vineland *Independent*.

At this point in the direct examination by the Attorney General the question was asked, Did Mr. Landis say anything in reference to Mr. Carruth or his paper at that meeting?

Mr. Williamson objected to the question, but the court allowed it, and the defense noted another exception.

Mr. Hendee replied that Mr. Landis spoke of the *Independent*, and said it was an injury to Vineland and ought to be put down, and futhermore that it was a low, dirty, nasty, scurrilous, libelous sheet. This he repeated several times during his speech. The meeting was a very large one, the hall not being large enough to admit all who desired admission. The witness testified that the *Independent* continued to be published, and that he was a regular subscriber and reader of it. The paper was here offered and placed in evidence. The witness saw the accused occasionally after his return from Europe, and never noticed any alteration in him, or in his dress, his eyes, or general demeanor. He was present at a lecture given by Mr. Landis in Vineland, shortly after his return to this country, which lasted an hour and a half. It gave a history of his travels in Europe, and was delivered extemporaneously and without notes. The witness noticed nothing at fault with the lecturer's mind or his personal appearance.

Nelson Roberts testified that Mr. Landis was present at an important meeting of the School Board of Vineland, at which the witness, Landis, and others made speeches; the prisoner on this occasion looked well, was dressed well, and, in his judgment, in the opinion of the witness, he was better than common; he did not observe a change in the appearance of his dress or the expression of his eyes; the witness never saw anything to excite suspicion that there was anything wrong in him; this meeting was held three days before the shooting.

Horace K. Flint, the last witness examined during the session, testified that he had noticed no change in the appearance or the conduct of the accused since his return from Europe, or before his visit.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Werden, dated Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 13, on the flag-ship Richmond, announcing the continued good health of the officers and crew. At Coquimbo, Admiral Werden received on board, and gave passage and subsistence to Capt. Burly and eleven of the crew of the late ship Helen Morris, which was destroyed by fire at sea on the 28th of November. These shipwrecked seamen were picked up and brought into Coquimbo by the German bark Amalia, and as there is no United States Consul or Commercial Agent at that place, they will be brought to Valparaiso and turned over to the American Consul for further assistance and protection. Capt. Burly had the good fortune to preserve his papers which confirmed his statements. The United States steamer Omaha sailed from Panama on the 26th of November, for Payta, Peru, whence she is under orders to sail for Valparaiso, stopping at Callao for provisions. The only war vessels at Valparaiso were two powerful ironclad ships with rams, namely, the Chilian Almirante Cochrane, and the French la Galissoniere, descriptions of which will be forwarded.

The War Department announces that the manual for serving and working heavy artillery, published in the revised edition of Col. Roberts' hand book of Artillery, is adopted for the Army until a regular and more comprehensive system of instruction of siege and seacoast artillery has been authorized by the department.

Leave of absence for six months is granted to First Lieut. James M. Bell, of the Seventh Cavalry, (Shreveport, La.) Major James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for assignment to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector General of that Department. Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector General, is hereby relieved from duty at the head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, and will report in person to the Inspector General at the War Department, Washington, D. C. Lieut. Col. John P. Hatch, of the Fourth Cavalry, is appointed to act as Inspector of certain recruiting property, and camp and garrison equipage, on hand at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 174 Hudson street, New-York City, reported as unfit for use, and for which First Lieut. J. B. Babcock, of the Fifth Cavalry, is responsible.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered: In case No. 554, to Edward Howland, of New-Bedford, Mass., $6,840; Thomas S. Hathaway, $620; Caleb Kempton, $2,500; William A. Gordon, $761; Wing Russell, $2,500. In case No. 571, to George Barney, $109; Cornelius Howland, Executor, &c., $3,740, with interest from Nov. 2, 1862. The following cases were tried and submitted on the evidence, argued orally by counsel: Case No. 816, Edwin Deming, of Hartford; case No. 804, Thomas Sandford; case No. 829, Charles R. Tucker et al; case No. 558, Henry T. Davis; case No. 559, William Childs; case No. 806, Ambrose E. King; case No. 1,231, Nelson C. Borden; case No. 1,381, James Patterson; case No. 1,168, John Cragg; case No. 1,359, Jose Thomaz Freitas; case No. 759, Robert W. Nicholson, Administrator of George Booth; cases No. 759, Robert W. Nicholson and Charles R. Tucker are conflicting cases as to one-sixteenth of the ship Benjamin Tucker.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Last Saturday, at Plainview, Minn., Frank Hathaway shot and killed Nettie Slayton, because, as is supposed, she would not return his love. Hathaway then attempted to kill himself with the same pistol, but only succeeded in making an ugly wound in his left breast. He was taken to a hotel and placed under guard. About midnight on Tuesday last, some fifty masked men drove up to the hotel and proceeded at once to Hathaway's room. They rushed past the keeper, put out the lights, took the young man from the room, and hanged him on a tree in the back yard, and then drove away. All was done quietly and in the space of five minutes. There is as yet no clue to the identity of the lynchers. It is said they came from some distance. This is the second lynching case in this State.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Charleston, West Va., says the bodies of Dawson, Estep, and Hines, who were lynched last night, were taken down by the prosecuting attorney to-day and an inquest held. A verdict was returned that deceased came to their deaths at the hands of a mob, the names of whom are unknown. Dawson died without fear. Estep was inclined to confess, but was restrained by Dawson. Hines was taken a short distance from the others and gave way to grief. Estep's body was buried by his friend at the scene of the hanging. Dawson's body will be sent to Lynchburg, where his parents reside.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—The Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic held their annual encampment in this city to-day. There was a full attendance, seventy posts being represented. The day was occupied by addresses and reports interspersed with appropriate music. This afternoon the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and this evening a grand reunion was held at the Academy of Music, at the close of which a banquet was served up at the Union Hotel.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

A CASHIER AND HIS FAMILY OVERCOME—A GOOD VAULT.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—At Northampton last night seven disguised men broke into the house of John Whittlesey, Cashier of the Northampton National Bank, secured him and his family, obtained the keys of the bank, and, leaving one of their number as a guard, the six proceeded to the bank and attempted to break into the vault, but the door and the lock were too strong for them, and they had to leave without accomplishing their purpose. The cashier could not unlock the vault, as it was protected by Herring's new security dial; failing in this they attempted to force the doors, but could not drill the "Franklinite."

There is evidence that the gang had been planning the robbery for some time, making their head-quarters in the attic of one of the town school-houses.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, with southerly to easterly winds, clear weather and slight changes in temperature. It has fallen rapidly in the remaining districts, with warmer, partly cloudy weather followed by rain in the lake region, the North-west, and the Ohio Valley. The barometer is decidedly low in the North-west and upper lake region. The Ohio River has fallen three feet at Pittsburg, and risen sixteen inches at Cincinnati and forty inches at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and the Middle States, increasing easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, generally cloudy weather, rain or snow.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, with easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and rain in the northern portions.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather and light rains during the day, with southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling, followed by rising barometer.

For the lake region, cloudy, slightly warmer weather, and rain or snow, with southerly winds, veering to westerly, falling barometer, followed by clearing, cooler weather, rising barometer, and northerly to easterly winds in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, north-easterly to westerly winds, with rising barometer, falling temperature and light rain, followed by clearing weather in the Mississippi Valley.

The Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will continue to rise rapidly.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 26.—A meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber to-day to arrange for a full representation of the agricultural, horticultural, and mineral resources of the State at the Centennial. Gov. Bedle presided. William Hunt, of the Newark *Advertiser*, officiated as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Prof. George W. Atherton, Phineas Jones, Thomas M. Dale, and S. C. Brown. It was decided to appoint a committee of three or five from each county to raise $100 each and to arrange for a representation of cereals at the Centennial.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—The Centennial bill was before both Houses of the Legislature to-day. In the Senate several amendments were offered and discussed, and the bill went over until to-morrow. In the House diverse amendments were proposed, one of which was to strike out the enacting clause, which the House decided to do, the vote standing, yeas, 67; nays, 33. This, of course, disposes of the matter for the present.

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26.—Special Agent Morris, of the Treasury Department, made an important seizure to-day at the Delaware Breakwater of smuggled goods from the Swedish bark Antoinette, lying in that harbor. They include about one hundred dozen of champagne, in thirty-five cases, a barrel and two kegs of wine, some cigars, &c. The bark was from St. Thomas, for Philadelphia. By the inefficiency and collusion of the Customs authorities at Lewes there has been for a long time petty smuggling at that place, which the Treasury authorities are determined to break up.

TURKISH REFORMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Information has been received here that an executive council has been established by the Sublime Porte, in view of carrying into gradual and full effect, throughout every province of the Empire, the provisions of the imperial firman, recently promulgated, relating to several reforms. The council is to meet every day, and deliberations upon urgent affairs are to take place under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. The delegates, designated by the population, whose confidence they possess, are authorized to bring to the knowledge of the Sublime Porte every legitimate complaint, as well as every act which may be committed contrary to justice and the order of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The Executive Council, while looking to the execution of the reforms, is authorized to study and submit to the Sublime Porte any other prospects of reforms.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, which has been holding a convention here for the past two days, closed its session to-day. Rev. James Freeman Clarke was re-elected President. Resolutions of sympathy for their co-worker, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, were passed upon the death of her husband, Dr. Samuel G. Howe. A free discussion of the objects of the association has been indulged in, and favorable reports made of the growing strength of the movement. The friends of female suffrage hope to carry their measure through the present Legislature, and claim a majority of the Senate already in favor of it.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—On the representation of an agent of the Baring Bros., of London, to-day, the Legislative Committee postponed the hearing on Eastern Railroad matters until Feb. 9, two days after the stockholders' meeting. In the Senate to-day the House resolution for an investigation into the affairs of the Boston and Albany Railroad was tabled.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26.—A meeting was held here to-day of railroad men interested in building a road passing through the Kennebec Valley from Portland to Quebec. A committee was appointed to consider what action is necessary to secure the early completion of the road, and to procure such further legislation as may be necessary.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—The careless hammering of a frozen plug exploded 250 pounds of nitro-glycerine in Mowbray's nitro-glycerine factory, at North Adams, Mass., this afternoon, demolishing the building and an unoccupied dwelling, and damaging other buildings in the neighborhood. Two workmen, Benjamin Cook and John Cullen, were blown to pieces, and John Wallace, the foreman, was injured, but not seriously.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

ATLANTA, Jan. 26.—The State Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia met here to-day and elected Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, to fill the vacancy in the National Democratic Committee occasioned by the death of Gen. A. R. Wright; Gen. John B. Gordon, Alternate. A convention of the Congressional districts is called for the 26th of April to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 447; Crown Point, 23½; California, 88¼; Yellow Jacket, 100; Segregated Belcher, 90; Empire, 5¾; Ophir, 62¾; Alpha, 23½; Chollar, 98½; Belcher, 32¾; Savage, 24¼; Confidence, 20¾; Imperial, 8¼; Sierra Nevada, 23¼; Mexican, 20¾; Exchequer, 13½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Overman, 65; Best and Belcher, 63¾; Justice, 27½; Hale and Norcross, 61½; Caledonia, 31½.

A ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA.

PREPARATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ACTIVITY—RECEPTIONS, SPORTS, AND GARDEN PARTIES—INDIAN DANCING—EXTENSIVE HUNTS—EASTERN PIG-STICKING.

From a Special Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Dec. 17, 1875.

In a short week the Prince of Wales will be among us, and the preparations for his reception are now being pushed on at a great rate. The houses along our principal street, Chowringhee, are nearly all of them incased in light bamboo scaffolding, from which will hang on the night of the illumination of the city, innumerable lamps. The museum has thrown up three wonderful wooden structures on its roof, which seem gradually shaping themselves into the likeness of a central crown, supported by sugar-loaf cones. Triumphal arches, in various stages of construction, span the streets, and the lamps along the road through which the royal procession will pass have given place to perforated iron devices bearing remote resemblance to the three plumes of the Prince of Wales. There has been a steady influx of native Princes and chiefs during the week. A good deal of gunpowder has been burned in salutes, and the fort guns must have had a hot time of it. The houses secured by the Foreign Office for the Viceroy's guests are already tenanted, as is, indeed, only too apparent by the swarm of native followers who have spread themselves over the lawns and carefully trimmed gardens, honeycombing the ground for cooking purposes, or tethering their pink-tailed steeds in the geranium beds. The evening drive by the river side is thronged with carriages and fours, with gallant outriders, in untidy livery and ungroomed, prancing steeds in rusty harness of elaborate workmanship. Mounted escorts, gorgeous in all the colors of the rainbow, from royal scarlet to neutral drab, clatter behind their respective masters, a constant source of irritation to the dog-trot instincts of the quiet beasts who are usually driven down the Strand. It has also been discovered that the Eden Garden is a place of fashionable resort, so the carriages and four draw up at the gate, and royalty and quasi royalty descend for a stroll; but a little walking goes a long way with a plethoric Prince. The seats also are straight-backed and uncomfortable, and smoking is strictly prohibited, so after a turn or two our visitors have had enough of it, and disappear in the darkness with the noisy escort at their heels.

According to present arrangements the Prince lands here on the afternoon of the 23d. Government House is close to the intended landing place, but in order to give the procession time to get into their places, a roundabout route has been selected so that the Prince will be half an hour reaching a destination which would only be a three minutes' walk to an ordinary individual. But this is only as it should be. His Royal Highness is coming here quite as much for the purpose of being looked at as to see for himself the nature and extent of his future empire in Hindostan, and so the stately pageant will proceed slowly through dense crowds of curious natives to the South Gate. A few hours respite and then will follow a state dinner, a very select affair indeed. A choice collection of leading officials, supplemented by a venerable array of high court Judges, are to be the only invited guests. This promises to be a very decorous meal, unless broken through by irreverent chaff from the young sparks in the Prince's suite, who will find it difficult to sit out with complacency the ponderous periods of the guests of the evening. The 24th will be a hard day for our royal visitor. Similar experiences at Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras may, however, lighten the burden of the day's routine. The Prince will first have to listen to an address from the Calcutta Municipality and make a suitable reply. The document in question is, I am told, interminably long, with involved sentences of complex arrangement. If the Prince survives the infliction, he is expected to devote the rest of his shattered energies to the reception of some of the principal native chiefs, who will drive up in State to the grand entrance of Government House, in accordance with the inexorable etiquette laid down by the Foreign Office. Few of the chiefs speak English, so the stereotyped words of welcome will have to be translated, a duty which will doubtless be performed by Sir Bartle Frere. The evening drive will take its way toward the race stand, where, when the sun is fairly set, will be a grand display of fire-works. From the race course a procession will be formed for a drive through the illuminated parts of the city. The public buildings will, of course, be brilliantly lighted, devices more or less elaborate in design will start into life as the royal party wends its way onward toward Government House, and the whole city is to be one blaze of gas. Another state dinner will be a fitting close to the day's work. On Christmas Day the Prince will go in state to morning service at the Cathedral, and in the afternoon drive quietly to Barrackpore, the country-seat of the Viceroy. The distance is only twelve miles, and the better part of the drive is through a picturesque avenue of trees some miles in length. Here the Prince will see the first of the many spots made notorious through the mutiny of 1857. Not that Barrackpore has much to tell. A couple of native regiments in open mutiny brought face to face with a battery of English guns and a line of English bayonets. Arms piled in sullen silence, and then a disordered stampede to the four winds of heaven, (disbanded and most reprehensively allowed to go and work their devilish will,) leaving behind them a few burning houses in the English quarters, an officer shot dead on parade, and the body of his murderer swinging on the gallows as the only signs of their hateful presence.

The Prince will spend a quiet Sunday at Barrackpore, and return by river to Calcutta on Monday morning. In the afternoon there will be a large garden party at Belvedere, the residence of Sir Richard Temple, the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Prince will be present, and will, I suppose, play his first game of badminton—a resuscitation of the now obsolete battledore and shuttlecock of our nursery days, with sundry improvements which add greatly to the excitement of the contest. A net five feet high is stretched across a strip of smooth lawn marked out into courts like a miniature tennis ground, the players, generally three a side, range themselves on opposite sides of the net, the shuttlecock flies backward and forward, sometimes for minutes together, and these prolonged rallies are always exciting. Badminton has quite ousted croquet in India, and is a great favorite with the ladies. There is just enough healthful exercise to make the game a thoroughly enjoyable one, while it affords ample opportunities for that interminable change in costume which, in itself, must have a powerful influence on the feminine mind.

The garden party at Belvedere will be fol-

lowed by a ball the same evening at Government House. It is at present unknown whether the invitations are to be confined to Europeans alone, and it is sincerely hoped that this will be the case. The natives of this country do not understand and appreciate our Western method of dancing. They enjoy the pastime after their own fashion. The dancing girl of India is paid for her performance, and voluptuous natures look on with dreamy eyes in the sinuous twisting of the lithe body keeping time to the shrill jarring of the violin. The woman, too, springs in most instances from a not very reputable class, and her morals are far from perfect. A female dancer is therefore in some respects an object of contempt to the Hindoo, who would answer you with an indignant spit on the floor if you put him the question whether his wife or daughter ever, in the seclusion of their own apartments, foot it merrily in slippers of gold thread. Many ladies have a hazy notion of the native opinion of dancers and dancing, and object strongly to a waltz in the presence of native guests. In Lord Mayo's time Bengal gentlemen were asked to balls at Government House. But since Lord Northbroke has been here the invitations have been strictly limited to European guests, and it is expected that the Viceroy will persevere in this distinction on this occasion. On the following day the Prince is to be delivered up wholly to the Indian community. A fête is talked of at a native house some miles out in the country, but nothing is definitely settled yet.

After this the Prince will probably begin to think that he has earned a little holiday, and will begin his pleasure with a visit to the race-stand in the early morning; escaping thence he will take train to the happy hunting-grounds, thirty miles away. There some of his stud will have preceded him. He will find a long line of elephants awaiting his sovereign will, and once mounted the beat will begin. Fifty acres of thick scrub, ending in a huge plain, intersected here and there with dry water courses and patches of sugar-cane. Forty elephants, hardly ten feet apart, come crashing through the underwood in a compact line. A solitary jackal trips daintily out of the nearest bushes and surveys the scene; he sits on his haunches like a dog and looks quietly about him. Nothing very alarming, he thinks, in half a dozen horsemen dotted about in front. A snort from one of the elephants, still two hundred yards off, however, decides him, and he trots quickly along the jungle till he can make a bolt of it between two horses, his trot becomes a shambling gallop, and he disappears in a sugar-cane field half a mile off. Half a dozen quail whirr up just under the elephants' trunks, and drop down with a thud on the stubble in front. The elephants are now not eighty yards off the end of the scent, and the work begins to get exciting. A black head suddenly pops out, with little black eyes squinting at you viciously over a long snout—a very matronly sow indeed, as she comes out with a grunt, with her following of little piggy-wiggies screaming in sympathetic chorus. Some of the younger hands think the time is really come, and there is a commotion among the horsemen; but the cry of "Wear sow" restores order, and the old lady and her litter trot by. She passes close to the outside horseman, who attempts to separate her from her young. Mamma, however, won't stand this. She is cross and out of sorts at being driven out of her muddy bed thus early in the day, so down she comes with a most determined charge; but the old flea-bitten Arab is quite used to this sort of thing, he swerves cleverly when she seems almost upon him, while his master, reversing the spear, brings down the weighted end with a resounding whack in her flanks, which sends her off at the gallop, with a successions of squeals after her young, now little black dots on the receding plain. The line meanwhile has been coming slowly nearer. A sudden rush in the underwood, and out at the further end shoots the boar. A noble brute he is as he goes tearing along with crest erect and his white tusks gleaming in the sun. Two smaller boars break at the same time: each takes his own line, with his mounted escort in close attendance. The big fellow scorns the patch of sugar-cane which lies temptingly on his right, but makes straight for some dense scrub a mile off. For the first half-mile, thanks to his start, no horse comes near him, but the pace has been terrific, and the froth churns from his lips as he grinds steadily on. A rider, evidently a novice, on a strong pulling waler, comes tearing along, gaining at every stride. Thirty paces behind is the flea-bitten Arab, going quietly within himself, evidently bent on taking things easy. The waler's nose is now over the pig, and you can see the rider towering his spear for the thrust, when round goes the boar with a sudden turn to the left, right across the horse's stride; there is a violent thud, as the fore legs strike his broad back, and the next moment horse and rider are on the ground, fortunately neither of them much hurt, while the pig, also bowled over with the blow, picks himself up and grinds along as before. But the flea-bitten Arab has not been idle meanwhile and is not ten yards behind the boar when he gets on his legs. They race in position for a few paces, there is slight touch of the spear, the old horse jumps forward with a bound. The rider bends a little to the right as he passes the pig, the boar's head swings round, and you hear the tushes snap ominously against the bamboo which is now buried two feet in his reeking side. One good pull to get the spear out, which is unsuccessful, and the boar goes along with the shaft poised in air. Soon his pace slackens, and he knows it is impossible to reach the still distant shelter. A friendly tree with broad gnarled trunk decides him. With his back against its roots and his snout toward his foes he stands at bay. His ferocious little eyes, now bloodshot with rage and pain, gleam through their bushy tangle of hair. His foes now surround him on all sides in a moment. He chooses his antagonist and comes straight at him with a rush, but he never reaches his foe. A couple of spearheads have pricked him before he has gone ten paces of his intended charge. He fights madly to right and left, but when he reaches his shelter again he carries his death-wound with him. Slowly the blood wells from him as he still stands erect and dauntless before his assailants; his eyes close slowly, he drops on his knees and then rolls quickly over dead. Such is the kind of sport the Prince may enjoy if he choose to ride, and there are some enthusiastic folk who say that a gallant ride after an old boar is alone a sufficient recompense for the wearisome routine of ceremonial duty which must be endured by his Royal Highness during his visit to this country.

On the 1st of January the investiture of the star of India will take place on the great plain in front of the city, and on the 3d the Prince will take his final leave of Calcutta for his further progress through Bengal. C. H. R.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—At the meeting of the Grand Army Encampment to-day the following resolution was adopted amid applause:

Whereas, It has been alleged that some of our comrades, who served their country during her greatest emergency, have been removed from positions held by them in the house of Representatives of the United States without just cause: therefore, it is

Resolved, That we the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New-York, in State Encampment assembled, do hereby most emphatically disapprove and condemn the removal of any soldier who fought to sustain the union of the States from any position he has hitherto held, and discharged the duties of, with honest fidelity and sufficient ability.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be printed and forwarded by the Adjutant General of the department to each Representative in Congress of the State of New-York.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to take action in regard to establishing a Soldiers' Home in this State. The committee have the power to appoint six additional members.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

WHAT CAME OF PRINCE DE CHIMAY'S BALL.

TRAITS OF EUROPEAN LIBERALS—WHY FOREIGNERS BECOME IMPERIALISTS OR MONARCHISTS — THE GOVERNOR OF HAINAUT AND HIS WOULD-BE GUESTS—LIBERTY IN A REPUBLICAN SENSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 10, 1876.

The worst of the so-called European Liberals, for whom people at home have a sort of sentimental sympathy on no better grounds than that they style themselves Republicans, is not so much that they generally lack good breeding and good manners as that they are ignorant of the first principles of liberty or of Republicanism. This intolerance in everything which does not directly affect themselves, and the restricted interpretation they give to the word liberty, is a frequent cause of astonishment among Americans. It is the Liberals who treat us as demi-savages; yet, by a strange want of logic, it is the same Liberals who accuse us of being tuft-hunters, and of running after the aristocracy abroad, simply because we throw politics to the winds when we have to choose our society, and prefer men of good breeding and of culture to men who appeal to our sympathies as "brother Republicans" without having these agreeable qualities. An aristocrat here never bores you with his political opinions; a Republican makes a point of trying to compromise you on his side five minutes after you meet him for the first time. Naturally you take him for a vulgar fellow, and avoid him for social reasons, but he immediately puts your conduct upon a political ground. This is the real and only secret of the Bonapartist tendencies noted in so many Americans abroad. Politically speaking, they do not care whether Bonaparte or Bourbon rules in France, and are as indifferent in the matter as the Vicar of Bray, but they do like well-bred people, and rarely find them among the so-called Liberals. The views and opinions of the latter rarely fail to shock our simpler ideas. Law for them is mainly a weapon to be used offensively against an adversary. It is respected only when it happens to accord with their own views, and social customs are ignored when they happen to be inconvenient. And according to our backwoods and demi-savage ideas these men show downright dishonesty in reporting the acts of their adversaries. We see this so often that we grow ever suspicious, and feel that if the term Liberal can be applied to them it must be upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, for their liberality is purely speculative and illusory. This is the reason why Americans become "aristocratic" when they come abroad, and, for my part, I esteem them for it, since it shows loyalty of heart and delicacy of sentiment, but I might find as great difficulty in convincing the people at home that this is right as to convince the Liberals here that we could never be republicans in their sense of the word. Generally speaking, we attribute the change that Americans undergo in Europe to very mean and petty reasons, but I am satisfied by experience that this is far from the truth. They bring abroad a solid education and great independence of spirit; a quick intellect and ready reasoning powers; and when they come to reason upon anything they mount into higher regions than there generally occupied. It does not take them long to pick up court manners; they see at a glance on which side culture and good-breeding lie; they do not see why they are called upon to associate with common, perhaps vulgar people, because they happen to be Republicans at home. Surely, some one will reply, M. Thiers, M. Laboulaye, and men of their stamp are not common or vulgar! By no means; but they are, in their own opinions, far too refined to mingle much with American barbarians, and not one American in 10,000 ever gets an invitation from them. Bonaparte and his Ministers were fond of us; the Orleans Princes and their followers invite us; the *vieille roche* of the Faubourg Saint-Germain takes us in at times; but your real Republican turns up his nose at us in society as he solicits our influence and aid in political matters.

THE AFFAIR OF PRINCE DE CHIMAY.

It would take a long essay to develop this theme, but I may give some illustrations from time to time, in order to show why we sympathize with the so-called aristocrats here rather than the so-called Liberals. Let me begin with the affair of Prince de Caraman-Chimay, Governor of Hainaut, the chief of the noble family to which the Comtesse Valentine de Chimay, late Princesse de Beauffremont, now Princesse de Bibesco, belongs. The other day the Liberal journals of Paris made some violent attacks upon Prince de Chimay, based upon a telegram which stated that he was proscribing people for not agreeing with him. In the interest of the Jesuits, the Prince had tabooed several officials in his department for their liberal opinions, and had refused to receive certain officials who had been married civilly—civil marriage being recognized by the laws of Belgium. I must here pause to express my contempt for the man who brought me this story, although he bears a prominent name in French politics, and who asked me to denounce the Prince for his intolerance, in the interests of the "cause." That cause was Republicanism. I declined the request until I learned more about the affair, and in that showed prudence, for the story first told was essentially, radically, and disloyally false. In one sense the story might have been correct, but as given it was an outrageous misrepresentation, made willfully for partisan purposes.

THE RESULTS OF A BALL.

The facts of this case are these: As Governor of Hainaut, Prince de Chimay gives an annual ball, and as usual announced one for the 12th of January. He sent his invitations out, but neglected to invite two men who had been invited the year before, Dr. Duvaucléray, Surgeon of the Third Chasseurs, and M. Weiler, engineer of the Mariemont mines. Both of these gentlemen had been married during the year, and had not only ignored the church, but had made their marriage a sort of demonstration against religious marriages. It is true that civil marriage in Belgium is perfectly legal, but popular opinion is still in favor of a subsequent benediction of the church. A man may show his independence by refusing the latter if he pleases, but he evidently does so at his own risk and peril. If he despises the authority of the Bishop, he may be protected by law, but he cannot expect to be invited to the Bishop's palace afterwards. And if he tells all Hainaut that he means to show his independence by making a civil marriage merely, in order to distinguish himself from the slaves of the Jesuits, he cannot expect that "the slaves of the Jesuits" will make an intimate friend of him afterward. If he were a true Liberal, however, he would allow others the social liberties that he claims for himself. MM. Duvaucléray and Weiler wanted very much to attend the Governor's ball, to show off their new wives, who, it appears, had made extensive preparations for the event, and had prepared costumes equal to any worn by the aristocrats. There was a spirit of defiance in all this which soon got abroad and reached the ears of the Governor. He simply dropped the names of these gentlemen from his list. They began to cry out about persecution as soon as touched themselves. For some time they had been engaged in throwing mud at a time-honored and very respectable social custom, and when its friends threw one handful back they felt themselves persecuted beings. M. Weiler addressed the following summons to the Governor:

MONSIEUR: I write to ask you to do me the honor, my wife and I, to comprise us in the number of your invited guests for your ball of the year, as you have been accustomed to do on preceding years.

This letter was concocted at a meeting of Liberals, the object being to force Prince de Chimay to explain his motives, and possibly to give grounds for accusations. Generally in society, when one finds himself omitted in this way, he takes very good care not to ask the reasons or to notice the fact; M. Weiler reasoned otherwise, and in reply received from the Governor a letter full of the most exquisite politeness, tact, and *savoir-faire*. It is true, writes the Prince, that I did invite you last year, a person living at Mons having particularly asked me to do so, and I placed a card at his disposition without having had an occasion for making your acquaintance. This year an accidental circumstance has made me acquainted with facts which show that there is a wide difference of opinion between us upon essential principles, and a divergence too wide to admit of an attempt to develop further personal relations. I have too much consideration for your personal character to suppose that you could desire to stand in an equivocal position. Without speaking of any susceptibilities which I or my family might have, a consciousness of what I owe to my guests would have kept me from risking, knowingly, the chance of future disagreeable gossip like that arising from similar incidents in other times and places, and consequently I thought it my duty to abstain. Your own loyalty must make you acknowledge that in my position I could not act otherwise or use other language, and while expressing my regrets that there should be discord between us, I beg you to accept my compliments, &c. Thus wrote the Prince, but the courteous terms in which the letter was couched—and I have cut out a number of polite expressions—did not make an impression upon M. Weiler, who then thought it his duty to be what I should call insolent. He wrote to the Governor that neither "logic, nor equity, nor delicacy," should keep him from protesting against the arbitrary measure used against him. "Logic!" he cries, "logic demands that the functionary charged with the administration of the laws should give an example of respect for the law. Equity! Equity demands that the citizen who has done nothing wrong shall enjoy all the privileges that belong to his position. As for delicacy, I should think that we do not comprehend the term in the same manner. It is not for me to refute the personal arguments behind which you shelter your decision; but I have a right to observe that the official character of the fête you are to give, as well as your own official character, prevents you from basing your decisions upon the intolerance which animates you personally in regard to a perfectly correct and legal position. You appear to fear for me some expression of public opinion. I do not share that apprehension, for it is to this very public opinion that I appeal against your manner of acting with me."

A SHARP RETORT.

M. Weiler here replied, not to the letter of Prince de Chimay, but to what he imagined were the Prince's thoughts when he penned it. This time the Engineer demanded an invitation to the ball for himself and wife, as a matter of right, or as one of the privileges inherent in his position. The Governor of Hainaut replied as follows:

MONS, Jan. 1, 1875.

MONSIEUR: As you appropriately remark in the last letter you did me the honor to send to me, we evidently do not comprehend certain things in the same way. Among those which you enumerate, there are some which you truly say cannot be made the subjects of discussion, since they are simply questions of personal appreciation; but there are others which come within the domain of facts, and which I cannot leave without a few words. You err in attributing to me any idea of contesting the correctness or the legality of your situation. A respectful observer of the law, I bow before its effects, one of the most precious of which is the liberty that I wish for us both, but which you wish for yourself alone. You deceive yourself again when you attribute a character they do not have to the fêtes which I have the faculty of giving in the saloons of the hotel which is placed at my disposition, fêtes without any limitations that I know, subject to no rules or conditions, not even the rule of giving them. You appear to think, Sir, that it is by virtue of some right that my guests, functionaries or others, come to my balls. This is an error, and if the persons who exercise public functions are naturally designated for selection, no one has any rights, and less than any, you must confess, the citizen who, although having done nothing wrong, can only claim the enjoyment of the privileges belonging to his position in the world of industry upon which that position depends. Finally, you deceive yourself about my official character, which I should instantly give up if, independent of business relations, which I am always ready to hold with you, Sir, as with all those having recourse to my official capacities, they necessarily imposed upon me personal relations capable of doing violence to my sentiments or to my personal feelings. You accuse me of intolerance because I refuse to introduce into my saloons, into the midst of my own family, principles which are not my own. Permit me to ask you on which side the intolerance lies? On the side of him who abstains, or on the side of the man who would impose himself in any case? I close this painful correspondence, Sir, which has had its origin, I am willing to believe, in a misunderstanding that I hope I have dissipated, and I beg you to accept my sincere regrets with my salutations.

PRINCE DE CARAMAN-CHIMAY.

Weiler and his friends are now in a nice state of mind, and are doing their best, in Belgium and France, to make people believe that the principles of liberty are in danger because they were not invited to the Governor's ball.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

AN APPEAL IN THE HOT SPRINGS CASE OF MRS. GAINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The United States Supreme Court yesterday took up the case of Mrs. Myra Gaines against Fuentes and others, from the Supreme Court of Louisiana, known as the Hot Springs case. The suit was brought by the defendants in error to have a judgment formerly obtained against them by Mrs. Gaines, establishing the will of her father, declared a nullity, the bill alleging fraud, false evidence, and suppression of evidence in the procurement of the judgment. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment of the District Court made in favor of the petitioners there, and, it is contended here, necessarily sustained the denial of the transfer of the case to the Federal Court by the District Court, although the case was clearly one for removal under the act of Congress on the merits. It is said that the rulings below were in effect a decision against the plaintiff in error under the will of her father, in the face of the decision of that question in her favor by this court. The defendants in error maintained that as the proceeding was one relating to the probate of the will, asking its recall, and exclusively a matter of probate jurisdiction, neither the Circuit Court upon removal nor this court on a writ of error has anything to do. It is also said that a mandamus to compel the removal was denied by the Federal Circuit Court, holding that the subject matter of the suit was not within its jurisdiction, and that Mrs. Gaines should have taken her writ of error to that decision, and not having done so, she is now without remedy, for it is universally established that this court has no jurisdiction to review a judgment relating to the probate or the recall of the probate of a will. G. W. Rose, J. Q. A. Fellows, and G. W. Paschal for plaintiff in error; James McConnell and Durant & Homer for the defendants.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. J. S. Blake, J. Broome Cessna, Esq., of Bedford, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 376.—*Humphrey Pierce and wife, appellants, vs. Lorenzo D. Van Pelt.*—On motion of Mr. George W. Paschal, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

No. 487.—*Edward Matthews, plaintiff in error, vs. John Burnside.*—On motion of Mr. George W. Paschal, in behalf of counsel, dismissed with costs.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THEY DENY THAT ANY INJUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE TO THIS CITY—ITS REAL ESTATE ASSESSED AT SIXTY PER CENT. OF ITS VALUE.

State Assessors Fowler, Briggs, and Hadley presented their annual report yesterday to the Legislature. Following is a synopsis of the report:

The committee appointed at the request of the Board of Aldermen of New-York by the Mayor of that City protest against the adoption of the table for New-York. The protest, which was printed before the table was reported, contains many erroneous statements. Had the committee been fully advised in regard to the report of the State Assessors the protest would have been materially changed or more probably (in the opinion of the State Assessors) never presented. The Assessors think that any county has the right to complain of the State tax if it be unjust, but are of the opinion that no committee should make statements with so little foundation that they fall by their own weight.

The State Assessors found that New-York City was assessed about two and a half per cent. less than the average of the State, which required an addition to the assessed value of the City of New-York of $51,502,404. The report proposes to show that no injustice was done to New-York by this increase. It is stated that the City paid a State tax in 1875 of $11 03 per capita, whereas according to the census of 1870 it is only $7 68, and with the census of 1875 the tax is $6 99 for each inhabitant of the City. The Assessors are accused of using higher ratios for the country than those sworn to by local Assessors, and at the same time using a lower rate for the City than the Tax Commissioners claim to use, thus placing the full value of New-York higher, and the rest of the State lower in value, than should be respectively, for the purpose of discriminating against the City.

The State Assessors adopt a ratio for each town and city in the State. This ratio was adopted in each case after a thorough review of the testimony obtained. The instances are very numerous in the country where a higher rate was taxed than was claimed, from the fact that the local Assessors, years before, had adopted a ratio which, though correct at the time, had become materially changed by decline in value of real property, and the change in ratio had not been observed on account of the too prevalent custom of copying old assessments rolls without regard to either present ratio or value. This had been thoroughly tested by reference to the rolls when the Assessors have been called upon to place their value on twenty on more pieces of property in the town, and also by recorded transfers of real estate. The Assessors claim that they have applied to New-York the following rule of assessment: To assess the real estate of New-York, not at the price for which such property under ordinary circumstances would sell, which is the legal rule of assessors there, but at sixty per cent. of the value as determined by prudent capitalists desiring to invest on bond and mortgage. In the action brought against the Tax Commissioners of New-York by the Trustees of the Convent of the Sacred Heart it was argued on the part of the Commissioners by their attorney that the assessed value of the property in question did not represent over one-fourth or one-fifth of the actual value.

From recorded sales and from information obtained from very reliable persons interested in real estate and from all the evidence taken as a whole we concluded the City was assessed at forty-three per cent. as values were in 1872, when the assessment of 1873 was taken and to which the protest refers.

The committee claims that the State Assessors repudiate their own evidence in regard to the valuation of the three towns in Westchester County recently annexed to the City of New-York, and now the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. These wards were first assesed by the Tax Commissioners by adding a percentage to the valuation of the previous year. It was argued by one of the Tax Commissioners, that sufficient time was not given them after the annexation to make an actual assessment on each piece of property by viewing the same, and an arbitrary assessment was a necessity. These wards are assessed at a much higher rate than the rest of the City, for which due credit has been given, and about one million dollars less was added to the assessed value of the City than would have been added had they been assessed at the same rate as the annexed wards of the City.

It is said that the apportionment ignores the fact that valuations have been increased 195 per cent. in twenty-one years in the City of New-York, being in a much greater proportion than in any other county except Kings. We fully recognize the increase in assessment, while the committee ignore the fact that the actual value of the City has increased more in proportion than other portions of the State. The committee would have us believe, because New-York City has increased in actual value one hundred per cent. in ten years, that farms in the country have increased in value in like proportion, whereas the testimony of hundreds of substantial and intelligent men, as well as our own observation, in fifty-nine counties we have again and again visited, warrant us in saying that farms of the State, and especially in that portion known as the wheat growing section, are of no more value than they were twenty years ago. The actual increase in value, if any, is in the cities and large villages, and in the iron ore districts where ore beds have been recently developed. The increase in the value of real estate in New-York has no parallel in this country; it has not all been in wild speculation, but most of it in real, substantial advance and in valuable improvements.

The committee again complain of an unjust discrimination against the City in being required to pay more than their share of tax. The City shall pay its just proportion and no more. We have already stated the manner by which we arrived at the conclusion that the value of the City was equal to the rest of the State, and to corroborate the conclusion give the following:

The census of 1865 places the value of the dwellings in New-York City at $423,096,918, and the whole State at $897,121,378. The City at the time having forty-three per cent. of the dwellings in the State. The cost of new buildings (as we have stated) from 1868 to Dec. 31, 1874, was $219,388,120, an increase of twenty-five per cent. in six years. The census of 1870 places the total value of real and personal property of the State at $6,500,841,264, and of New-York City at $3,484,268,703, or fifty-three per cent. of the property of the entire State. Here follows a quotation of the table presented by the committee of acre valuation in various rural counties, who pronounce them altogether too low.

The report on that subject continues as follows: We believe that all intelligent persons familiar with the value of real property and the income derived from it in either of the above counties, will say that the estimate of the State Assessors is above the full legal value at which it is required to be assessed. What then must be said of the estimate of value of the committee who gave "color" to the "allegation" made against the State Assessors. We know that facts and figures are better than "allegations."

Complaint is made by the committee that personal property is for the first time introduced into the apportionment of equalization. The Assessors refer the committee to the law authorizing such taxation. Concerning the new interpretation placed on the law they say: In view of the fact that a number of the counties had complied with the law in assessing personal as well as real property, making an assessment of farm stock, farm utensils, &c., we felt that we should be recreant to duty had we not given the counties referred to the benefit of the assessed increase of personal estate, especially as New-York City had decreased over $20,000,000. In reference to the allegation of the committee that the Counties of Seneca and Cayuga, where two of the Assessors live, were lightly assessed, a long defense is made, full of statistics, showing that the assessment in both counties was fair. The reduction of assessment in Kings County is defended on the ground that the Supervisors of that county in 1869-70 made an arbitrary addition to the assesed valuation of property which required rectification.

A number of statistics are here given to show the increase of the value of property in New-York since 1868, by quotations from the yearly reports of the Assessors. The Assessors recommend that all bonds be exempted from taxation in New-York, on the ground that it would be the means of increasing the improvements of real estate in all portions of the City. In order to compensate the tax-payers in other portions of the State for the exemption of bonds in New-York City, the Assessors propose that the piers, dock ferries, markets, and other property from which the City derives an income pay a State tax. It is claimed that if the property were owned by private individuals it would pay a State and City tax. The Assessors have given, they say, more attention to the City of New-York than they should, and give as excuse the "allegation by the very intelligent and respectable committee that the representation of a county in the Board of State Assessors, resulted in a material advantage to that county in the apportionment of the State tax. The Assessors complain of the unwise opposition to a full valuation of property made by many property-owners, which results often in town Assessors giving back a percentage after they had assessed property, and then swearing that a full valuation had been made. Investigation shows, say the Assessors, that local Assessors who disregard threats of voters and others are sustained by the law. The Assessors recommend the subject of railroad taxation be referred to some central authority, and that a difference be made in taxing roads that pay expenses and roads that do not. The Assessors think an amendment should be passed requiring yearly returns to the Controller from railroads and all incorporations. The taxes should be based on these returns. Concerning the taxation on national bank shares, the Assessors say: "We have found in some towns and cities that the shares in national banks are assessed to the bank and not to the shareholders. This is all wrong, as a bank in its incorporate capacity can be assessed only for its real estate. It cannot be assessed for any shares, or for the value of any shares, or for any surplus. Congress has delegated power to the States to tax the shares of the national banks only to the shareholders in the town or city where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. As the surplus of national banks is in Government bonds, legal tender notes, or national currency, can a State tax the surplus under a law to tax the shares, as Government bonds, legal tender notes, treasury notes, and national bank currency are exempt by law of Congress from 'any State or Municipal tax?' Until all property is assessed at its full and true value it does not seem just that banks should be taxed upon their surplus, as shareholders in national banks, where shares are taxed at their par value, pay a higher tax upon their stock than is paid on any other property, including national, as well as State, county, and city bonds." Attention is called to the large amount of property held exempt by local Assessors because it is used for religious purposes. Gramercy Park, worth a quarter million of dollars, and owned by private persons, is pointed out as unjustly free of tax, as are the piers, docks, and markets of the City. The Assessors say that the New-York Tax Commissioners specify sixty per cent. of the nominal value as the "fair or real value," on the ground that prudent capitalists loan on that valuation, and ask if prudent capitalists should have more influence than the imperative demands of the law.

The report closes as follows: "The aggregate wealth of corporations and associations organized for various business purposes does not sustain its just and equal share of taxes. The great load of taxation is placed on real estate. Capital in corporate bodies requires more police care, employs more of the time of courts to guard it, than does real estate. The paid-up capital of the joint stock fire and marine insurance companies of New-York, Dec. 1874, was:

Capital	$26,307,020
Surplus	14,771,948
Capital marine insurance companies	1,662,080
Net surplus over surplus and capital	3,984,606
Scrip not ordered redeemed	11,974,655
Total	$58,670,309

The average rate of dividends paid in the year 1874 to stockholders in the first was 12.71, in the marine companies 7.03. The amount of fire and marine insurance assessed for taxes in the State of New-York for the year 1874 was less than $700,000. From the best estimate we can make, the total capital of incorporated companies and associations in the State in 1871 was estimated by the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Hoffman to revise the tax laws at $856,500,000, exclusive of surplus and individual profits, upon which there was an assessment of about one hundred and thirty million dollars in 1874."

PROF. DOREMUS ON MILK.

LECTURE BEFORE THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Medico-Legal Society held its monthly meeting last evening, not in its usual head-quarters, but in the Hall of the Academy of Medicine. On this occasion Prof. Doremus made an address on the medico-legal aspect of milk. He commenced by saying that next to the importance of pure medicine, was a pure dietary. Among articles of diet, none was more important than pure milk. It was difficult to say when the water which was the chief adulterating matter was added, or when the cream was taken away. The lactometer, upon which justice had relied, was entirely unreliable. The cream or scum which rose to the surface, interfered with its workings. Taking the specific gravity or density of the milk by the 1,000-grain phial, used for testing the specific gravity of other substances does not indicate the purity. The lactometer, similar to that fabricated for the Board of Health, was based upon the same principle of specific gravity as the 1,000 grain phial. The lecturer then filled a very large phial with pure milk taken from the cow an hour before the lecture, and placed the instrument into it, the buoyancy of the lactometer forcing it up so that the scale showed 105°. Another phial filled with cream was then brought forward, and the lactometer descended much lower, the scale showing 70°. He then declared that if the instrument was plunged into a phial of milk diluted largely with water, it would sink as low as in the cream. This he demonstrated by actual experiment, and showed thereby that the lactometer was indeed useless. He cited an English chemist in corroboration, and quoted a statement from him that the lactometer was the most untrustworthy of all instruments that pretended to be scientific. The reason of this was that the specific gravity was no test. Therefore the conclusion was that the lactometer was a premium upon fraud. He had himself witnessed the operations of the milk people in Orange County, and saw that they made no secret of the fact that they regularly skimmed off the cream. The worst was that by the lactometer pure milk containing cream must be rejected, because the cream being lighter than the milk, naturally the more there was of it the lighter would be the specific gravity of the milk.

The Professor then gave the method of analysis. He first added an alkali, then a little acetic acid, and then raised the temperature, the result showing the coagulations of olein and casein. He then demonstrated *en passant* the falsity of the microscopic tests. He now used the analytic method upon three phials, one containing pure milk, one milk diluted one-half, and the third containing only one-fourth pure milk. He then added the alkali and the acid, and shook them up vigorously, and then placed them in a tin jar, which was heated with a small spirit-lamp, the temperature being raised to 180°. When the operation was completed the phials were removed, and the one containing the highly-diluted milk showed clear water at the bottom and only an inch or so of coagulum; the second had much more coagulum, and the third twice as much as the second.

He said, in conclusion, that the lactometer had been discarded in every part of the civilized world. In France it was used only as a preliminary test, the method of analysis which he had showed being the test upon which punishment was based. There ought to be some protection against the adulteration of so necessary an article, and as the law stood now the dealers in their own defense were compelled to defraud the public. He thought it was the special task and opportunity of the Medico-Legal Society to obtain proper legislation upon the point.

The President rose and thanked the Professor for what he had said and shown them, and endorsed emphatically all that had been urged regarding the faultiness of the microscopical and lactometer tests. And he hoped that a committee would be appointed to prepare some legislative draft, whereby fraud might be prevented. The subject was then opened for discussion. Dr. Bell in agreeing with what had been expressed, observed that diseased cows had sometimes given milk extremely rich in oleine, specially those fed on swill. During the prevalence of the rinderpest the milk was observed to be almost buttery. He feared that the analytic method they had seen only exhibited the richness of it, not its healthiness. Prof. Doremus replied that this would be beyond the power of analysis which could only show how much olein, how much casein, how much lactine was contained in any given specimen of milk. He was most desirous, however, that the question of swill milk should be taken up at some future meeting, because he believed that there was considerable misunderstanding upon the matter even among doctors, and he was unwilling that any popular view should be held by medical men without its truth having been demonstrated. After some further discussion the President appointed a committee to consider in what manner legislative reform might be applied to the milk question.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

AUCTION AT LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS OF MR. MORGAN'S COLLECTION—THE PICTURES AND PRICES.

A portion of a collection of paintings by old and modern masters, belonging to Mr. N. D. Morgan, of Brooklyn, were disposed of at auction last evening, at the Art Rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, No. 817 Broadway. The sale began at 8 o'clock and was adjourned at 10:30, up to which hour seventy-one pictures had been disposed of, as follows:

"Study," by A. B. Copeland, $35; "The Three Ages of Man," from the original of Lorenzo Lotto, $22 50; "Madonna del Correggio," $30; "The Card Players," $32 50; "The Dentist," from the original in the Florence Gallery, $52 50; "Judith and Holofernes," from the original of Riedel, $108; "Cloelia Crossing the Tiber," $55; Summer Landscape, R. Zimmerman, $235; Cat and Fish," Snyders, $25; "The Jolly Party," after Teniers, $40; "Virgin and Child," Cammunica, $42 50; Landscapes, C. H. Chapin, (a pair,) $135; "Asleep," Louis Lang, N. A., $135; "Last Days of Count Egmont," from the original by Louis Gallait, $72 50; "The Holy Family," a copy by Jules Romano, a pupil of Raphael, $35; "Making the Best of It," L. M. Wiles, $105; "The Holy Family," $37 50; Portrait of a child, Gilbert Stewart, $12 50; "The Toilet," Pietro Longhi, $50; "The Kitchen," Longhi, $67 50; "Andromeda," from the gallery in Venice, $105; "Beatrice de Cence," from the original of Guido, $95; "Night Festival on the Grand Canal, Venice," by a pupil of the Venetian Academy of Art, $100; "Crossing the Brook," George Harvey, $40; "St. Thomas," (unknown,) $17 50; "View on the Campagna," John F. Weir, N. A., $35; "Money Counters," Murillo, $160; "Grape Eaters," Murillo, $90; "The Illuminator," unknown, $72 50; portrait of a Genoese gentleman, Sir Anthony Van Dyck, $230; portrait of a Genoese lady, same, $230; "Byzantine Tabernacle," Work, $25; "St. Matthew," unknown, $52 50; "St. Mark," unknown, $30 50; "St. Luke," unknown, $47 50; "St. John," unknown, $47 50; "View on the Columbia River," Vincent Colyer, N. A., $155; "Cupid," after Guido, $60; Sheep, Eugene Verboeckhoven, $230; "Coronation of the Virgin," Diego Velasquez, $17 50; "Santa Rosa da Lima," Federigo Bavocci, $60; "Sunday Afternoon," E. Meisel, $205; Landscape, Salvator Rosa, $55; "Have a Bite," W. Schutze, $65; "Look at This," same, $65; Landscape, C. H. Chapin, $140; "Autumn Morning," J. C. Thom, $225; "Les Roses Perdues," L. Joulin, $210; "Cleopatra," unknown, $15; flowers, F. D. Burt, $35; Landscape, Salvator Rosa, $55; "Friendly Relations," J. Schmitzburger, $155; "Roman Osteria," G. Canton, $255; "Neapolitan Boy," after Richter, $95; "Serenade," by a painter of the Neapolitan school, $55; "A View of Venice," Dr. Ruggles, $25; "Duck Shooting," same, $28; "Abraham on Mount Moriah," unknown, $15; "The Worship of the Golden Calf," unknown, $130; "St. John," Sir Joshua Reynolds, $15; "Virgin and Child," Van Loe, $180; "Wandolahua Doge of Venice," Tintoretto, $115; "Esperanza," Guido, $35; two unknown battle pieces, $15 each; "Fortune Teller," unknown, $90; "Night Scene in Mantua," unknown, $11; "The Annunciation," unknown, $12; "View of Verona," unknown, $12; "Ascutney Mountain," Dr. Ruggles, $40; "Autumn View in New-England," $32 50.

The sale will be resumed this evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. Warren Randolph and Rev. J. B. Tyler, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Gov. S. G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, and William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel.

John Crampton, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and Assemblyman Allen Munroe, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 26.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendment the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay interest on the 3.65 bonds under the act of June 20, 1874. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would call up the joint resolution to-morrow for action, as it was necessary that the appropriation should be made before the end of this month in order to meet the obligation of the Government falling due on the 1st of February.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD GOVERNMENT MORTGAGES.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to the Senate copies of any propositions made by Pacific Railroad Companies for the creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the Government mortgages, together with a statement of the action of the Government thereon, and of the reasons therefor. Agreed to.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, reported with amendment the Senate bill to pay the First National Bank, of St. Albans, Vt., the value of certain United States Treasury notes, held by said bank as financial agent of the United States, and forcibly taken therefrom by raiders from Canada, in October, 1864. Placed on the calendar.

LAND ENTRIES WITHIN RAILROAD GRANTS.

The morning hour having expired the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the same being the bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands, within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said this was really a conflict between railroad grants and grants made to pre-emptors and homestead settlers. It affected millions of people in the Western States. He had heard complaints growing out of doubts as to the rights of settlers. The most marked case he knew of was the one which occurred in Iowa, were a great number of settlers were deprived of their homes without any shadow of justice. He was in favor of giving to the settler the patent of the United States where their claims were in pursuance of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. Congress never intended that railroad companies should have title to any land rightfully held by settlers. It would be delaying a simple act of justice to refer this bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said this question affected all the public land of the country and brought before Congress all the grants made by the United States. All his prejudices were favorable to the settlers, but he did not think this bill perfect. He hoped it would be made the special order for some day next week, so that Senators might have an opportunity to look into it. This bill might have an effect upon a very important suit now pending, and certainly Congress did not want to interfere with a question now pending before the courts.

After further discussion by Messrs. Harvey, Sargent, McMillan, Ingalls, Morton, Wright, Bogy, and Hitchcock, the motion of Mr. Christiancy to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was rejected.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect the title which the State of Wisconsin, or its assigns, may have to lands granted to that State to aid in the construction of railroads in the State by the act of June 3, 1856, and acts amendatory thereof.

Pending discussion, Mr. HOWE moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the House bill to provide for vessels of the United States, hailing from places where they were owned or built, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill relating to the Centennial celebration of American Independence was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then, at 4:30, went into executive session, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to amend section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to prohibiting employes in any department of the Government from prosecuting claims or applications for patents. Passed.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, from the Post Office Committee, called up the bill regulating postage on third-class mail matter. It provides that all mailable matter of the third class, referred to in sections 3,878 and 3,911 of the Revised Statutes, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package, and that the postage thereon shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. Mr. Clarke explained that this bill proposed to repeal the law which was passed in the last hours of the last session (in the form of an amendment inserted obscurely in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with the evident intention of misleading the House.) That law increased the postage on third-class matter from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, or from eight cents to sixteen cents per pound. This bill proposed to reinstate the postage on third-class mail matter as it was before, to one cent for two ounces.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, gave a history of the legislation of last session, which it was now proposed to repeal. It had originated in the Post Office Department, in the shape of a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, suggesting that the rate of postage on merchandise be doubled. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came from the Senate to the House at 2 o'clock on the morning of the last day of the session with over a hundred amendments, among which was an amendment which was supposed to be in pursuance of the Postmaster General's recommendation, and in that idea it had been unanimously adopted by the Committee on Appropriations, of which he was then Chairman. No member of the committee understood that the language of the amendment included anything else than merchandise. After the bill had passed it was ascertained that the language of the amendment covered not only merchandise but also transient newspapers and pamphlets. In that all were surprised. The amendment covered the whole of the third class instead of the merchandise portion of it. He deeply regretted it, for it was against his notions of proper postal legislation to double the rate on printed matter. He had been then and still was in favor of the legislation then had in reference to merchandise. It was wrong to say, however, that it had been smuggled in. It had been put in or intended to be put in openly on the recommendation of the Post Office Department.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Why was not that communication sent to the Committee on Appropriations of the House?

Mr. GARFIELD—Because the bill was then in the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL—Why did the Postmaster General wait till the last hour of the session to put such a matter on the country when he had an entire session to come to a conclusion about it?

Mr. GARFIELD—I cannot answer for the Postmaster General's reasons. I am not the keeper of his discretion, nor in his counsels.

Mr. GARFIELD then went on to argue against the propriety of carrying merchandise in the mails, and said that if any one would show him any logical place to stop at in that business until a railroad-car was loaded with goods and had its sides pasted with stamps, he could do more than he [Mr. Garfield] could. The Post Office Department, in entering on that business of merchandise transportation, was ultimately bound to absorb the entire freight transportation of the country.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, also supported the bill, and expressed his gratification that those who had any connection with the legislation of last year (now to be repealed) disavowed it.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair, on the Military Academy appropriation bill, which appropriates $231,241 and was addressed by Mr. HALE, of Maine, who gave a carefully prepared and philosophical review of the natural tendency of Governments to increase their expenses, premising it with the remark that Governments like families cost more and more as they grow, and that their cost is apt to increase (like that of families) in geometrical ratio with their growth. He reminded the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Randall] that in the economical career which he had proposed he was not treading on new ground. The Committee on Appropriations of last session, under the Chairmanship of his friend from Ohio, [Mr. Garfield] had been all over the ground, and had last session reduced the ordinary expenses of the Government by the amount of over $24,000,000. That had not been a small work, nor a mean work, but a great work considering the amount of ground gone over. It had been work faithfully done, and on which there had been no backward step. The gentleman from Pennsylvania might continue this work, but could not originate it. He went on to recount the different branches of the Government in which the reduction of expenditures had been made, and pointed to the fact that the reductions had been followed by a lower Deficiency bill than had been passed for several years previously. The reductions had been made bona fide and in good spirit and temper, and had been so carried out by the departments. He gave figures to show that the reductions for the past two years amounted to over thirty-one million dollars, and he remarked that the Committee on Appropriations of last Congress might be well proud of its work, and particularly of holding the Government rigidly to spending only what had been appropriated. He had no doubt that if there had been no change in the political aspect of the house, the Committee on Appropriations would have gone on in the way thus begun, cutting down expenses here and there, but always with the result that each year the reductions would be less easy. He did not wish it to be assumed that no check had been thrown over wasteful expenditures until the Democratic Party had been placed at the headgates. He warned his friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] not to waste his time and efforts on fields which had been already cropped. There was still ground which was worth going over, and he wanted to help him in going over that ground, but still he wanted him [Mr. Randall] to bear in mind the French proverb, "that the man who goes for the plucked cherry comes back empty-handed." The base line of reduction had been reached in the appropriations of last year; but he believed that in certain directions they could still go on and reduce, and, for one, he was desirous that the effort at reduction should be made at the right places. Passing on to the discussion of the Military Appropriation bill he criticised the proposed reduction of the pay of the Professors and Assistant Professors, and remarked that some of the Professors had been at West Point for forty years, and were men of celebrity who had given all their time and strength to the great work before them. The bill cut down their present receipts largely. He did not know for what exact sum a Professor could live at West Point if driven to extremities, but he knew that there were certain demands upon a Professor's income which did not rest upon him elsewhere. In this connection he read extracts from a letter from a Professor at West Point representing the great expense of living at that place. He also opposed the proposed reduction of the pay and allowances of West Point Cadets, which now amounted to $608 per year, and which it was proposed to reduce to $540—a reduction of $68. It might be said that this was not a large sum, but any man who had been living on an income of $600 knew that $70 made the difference between comfort, perhaps, and being constantly pinched. These cadets came from every district of the country, from the families of the poor as well as from the well to do. He would let their allowance remain as it is. He would strike no blow, directly or indirectly, at that great military school, which had furnished some of the greatest commanders of the present day. The people had not been complaining of the salaries of West Point Professors or cadets. What they had been complaining of was railroad subsidies and the like. They were demanding that "rings" and frauds should be broken up; that the Indian Ring, if it has any existence, should be broken up, and that the Whisky Ring should be broken up. Congress could not legislate too closely on those subjects. It could not sustain and uphold the Administration too strongly in its efforts to break up those rings. Congress might also curtail extravagance in public buildings—enormous structures—which were perhaps not needed, or at any rate not needed to-day. On these subjects both sides of the House could join hands and retrench and save money. But in the matter of salaries fixed by the Government, he asked if anybody believed that the people were complaining that their public servants were being paid too much? The salaries of national officers generally were small as compared with those of foreign countries, and small even as compared with those of several of the States. Federal Judges were not paid so well nor the courts so expensive as the Judges and courts in foreign countries, and in some of the States. American Ministers abroad were to-day competing in foreign courts with Ministers, and even Consuls, who received double and triple their salaries. And especially he did not believe that there was any call upon them for the reduction of pay of Professors or cadets.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, having charge of the bill, replied to the strictures of Mr. Hale, and asserted that figures and facts showed there was large room for retrenchment. The estimates sent in for the Military Academy amounted to $437,000, but the Committee on Appropriations had cut them down to $243,641, and the committee believed that reduction could be made without impairing the utility of the institution to any extent. It was a mere lopping off of extravagance. He asserted that the present compensation of the Superintendent of the Academy was better than that of any Government officer except the President, receiving as he did in one way or other, by direct pay, by percentage for longevity, allowance by forage, allowance by quarters, rations, and one thing or another, about $7,000 a year. The Commandant of Cadets would receive by this bill $3,000 a year with a furnished residence, which, with other incidentals, was equal to $1,500 more. This officer now received $6,000 a year, or something like it. Four Professors at the Academy received $3,600, and four other Professors, who are not Army officers, receive $4,000. This bill now proposed to give them $3,500, a furnished house, fuel and light, equal to $5,000 a year. He compared this compensation with that of Assistant Secretaries of departments in Washington, who received only $3,500 a year, without any house or other allowance, and with that of the Governor of New-Jersey, who only got $5,000 a year, without any residence or other contingencies; but the people of New-Jersey dont know anything about extravagant modes of living, and that was the reason their State was not in debt. They had lived in something like the old style of economy and prudence; not in the bitalutin style of living that prevailed in Washington. [Laughter.] This bill proposed that Army officers stationed at West Point should have the same pay and allowance as they had in the Army. As to the pay of cadets, he said he should be very sorry to destroy the utility of West Point. He was an advocate of that academy, and he desired to see it upheld. He had a brother who graduated there, and he himself had been on the Board of Examiners, so that he knew something about the institution. When his brother was there the pay of the cadets was $28 per month, and now this bill proposed to give them $45. Entrance to the Military Academy was eagerly sought for; it was the road to distinction; it was the road which led Taylor and Jackson and others to the Presidency. He did not wonder that the aspiring youth of the country sought it by scores, and nobody could doubt that if it were allowed the academy would be filled up without any charge at all to the country. He submitted, therefore, that the objections urged against the bill were not well founded, and he reminded the House that the road toward economy was now open, and that it was in the discretion of the House to say how far it should be pursued.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, opposed the economic features of the bill, and suggested, in reply to Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey, that at the time when his brother was a West Point cadet, receiving $28 a month, members of Congress only received $8 a day, and that it might be economic for him [Mr. Hamilton] to remit to the Treasury the surplus pay which he now received. [Laughter.] In his judgment, this bill struck deliberately, willfully, and ignorantly—all three of them—[laughter,] at the well-being of a great national institution, whose record was clear to every man in the House. Even Gen. Lamar, from the South, on the other side of the House, had attested the advantage of the great training and high teaching of that institution in Gens. Lee, Longstreet, and Stonewall Jackson, so that no sectional question could be made out of this national academy. The question directly was whether this academy should be maintained on that pure, liberal, benign footing which its importance demanded, and which the dignity of the nation required. He had been astounded at some of the propositions in that bill; propositions which he should like to demonstrate could be the result of nothing but a bastard or blundering economy. [Laughter.] He ventured to say that the members of the Committee on Appropriations did not know how many cadets there were in the institution to be provided for. They had undertaken to strike, with one awkward, cowardly, left-handed blow, at the men whom the nation had sent there to be educated, not for their own benefit, but for that of the nation, and with the other at men who by law were entitled to the advantages of their longevity pay, which the gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations did not seem to know the meaning of. He warned the gentlemen of that committee that there was no single institution of this country which they had better be more careful in interfering with than the West Point Military Academy. There had been a time when it might have been popular to interfere with it, but that time has passed. There had been a time when it was considered popular to attack the Army, and he supposed that that would be the next step, but that time was, he could tell the gentlemen, also past. Both institutions were rooted and grounded in the faith and belief of the American people in their efficiency and usefulness, and any attempt to cripple or diminish either would damn to perpetual oblivion the men or party who undertook it. Coming down to the details of the bill, he spoke of the hospital at West Point as an old dilapidated rookery, entirely unfit for its purpose, and he intimated that the Committee on Appropriations had thrown out the estimate for the erection of a new hospital and for furnishing it.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey, replied that that estimate had been referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HURLBUT—That committee has nothing to do with it, and when the Committee on Appropriations struck it out they were guilty of a moral cowardice which stamps with reprobation all pretenses of reform. Mr. Hurlbut went on to criticise the attempt of the Committee on Appropriations to dock the West Point Professors of their longevity allowance. If he understood the chief principle of civil service reform, it was that a man having once acquired a position and filled it honorably was entitled to remain there, undisturbed and unharassed, and to have his rank or pay increased according to the time of his service. That was the principle which had prevailed in the Army as regards officers. One of the West Point Professors had been there forty-seven years—the Professor of Mathematics—a man admitted on all hands to be the very highest scientific authority, and to have the most singular facility for communicating knowledge. That gentleman, by his long continuance in service and by his diligence in well-doing, was entitled to $4,500 a year, which the Committee on Appropriations now proposed to cut down. That committee, which had the whole interests of the United States committed to its charge, could not possibly be expected to know the direct things that it was acting upon. [Laughter.] He [Mr. Hurlbut] looked upon the law fixing the pay and emoluments of Army officers as among the contracts of the nation. When a man was induced to leave active service in the Army, (in which he was sure of promotion,) and to settle down for life in the greater but more quiet task of educating youth, the nation had pledged its faith to him, and it was bad faith, unsound economy, and equally unsound policy, to attempt to violate that contract. He was glad that the proposition to do so had come from where it had come. God forbid that any man who had borne arms on either side should disgrace himself by upsetting the calculations of a lifetime, and disturbing the honorable dream which these gentlemen have a right to indulge in, relying on the promise of the Government. He spoke of this thing now because "coming events cast their shadows before." This little, ill-considerate, ignorant attack on West Point was only a mere skirmish of the main movement to be directed against that great institution of the country, of which West Point was the nursery, and of which the nation was proud. The people did not want to see the honor of the nation, and the school of the soldier, and the dignity of the professor struck at as they were in this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, said that for five years he had been the ally of every one who sought to diminish municipal, State, or national expenses. He had believed that there was a great want of economy in regard to all these great interests, but he was opposed to this proposed economy at West Point, and he would suggest to the gentlemen on the other side not to cut down the pay of the cadets before the currency was improved. If anything could be told from the indications of the sentiment of the House, he feared there was not a majority in favor of making the currency respectable at any fixed time. If those who were responsible in the matter should cut down the pay of cadets, and allowed $700,000,000 of currency to be in circulation, while every material interest of the country was languishing and going to ruin, he told them it was an economy which would return to plague the inventors.

Without action on the bill the committee rose, and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

A FLOUR TRANSACTION.

THE SUIT OF THE LOANERS' BANK AGAINST WILLIAM H. TIGNEY, BARTON JOHNSON, AND OTHERS ARGUED IN SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Argument was had before the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of the Loaners' Bank of the City of New-York, respondent, against William H. Tigney, Barton Johnson, and others, appellants. The appellants, who were the defendants in the suit, were warehousemen in this City, and on Feb. 11, 1871, issued to Alston, McNair & Co., a warehouse receipt for 2,000 barrels of flour. On that day the latter applied to the bank for a loan of $10,000 on the receipt. They presented it to the bank, and at the same time a written order directed to the defendants, requesting them to permit the bank to examine the flour in their store. The bank sent its examiner, who presented himself at the store of Tigney & Johnson, where he saw Tigney and a man named Garrett. He was informed that the firm of Tigney & Johnson were about to sell out the warehouse to Saulsbury & Garrett. Garrett, however, turned him over to Tigney, who went around with him and showed him the flour. The examiner thereupon made his report of the same to the bank, which loaned the money to Alston, McNair & Co. The bank, preferring to have a warehouse receipt in its own name, handed the receipt to McNair for the purpose of obtaining a new one. This new one was in the name of Saulsbury & Garrett, who, it is admitted, never consummated the purchase and never were in possession of the store. It appearing afterward that there was something wrong about the store the bank demanded the flour of Tigney who refused to deliver it, alleging that it belonged to other parties. At this juncture Johnson absconded and this suit was begun to obtain the flour or its value. Tigney & Johnson defend upon the ground that the bank had no ownership in the flour but that it belonged to other parties. Tigney admits that another receipt for 300 barrels of flour was issued by Johnson, in the name of the firm, which was fraudulent. He denies, however, that he knew anything about this transaction, and contradicts the examiner's testimony. The jury in the court below gave a verdict for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial was denied. The appeal by the defendants is taken from the judgment and from the order denying a new trial.

On behalf of the appellants it was urged yesterday that the plaintiff is not a corporation, its charter having been passed, as alleged, in violation of the Constitution of the State and being in consequence void. The bank, even if its charter were valid, could only make the loan upon a pledge of the flour, which it did not have. The evidence also was not sufficient to justify the jury's verdict upon the question of title or right to the possession. Again, the Judge erred in refusing to charge the jury as requested, that if the bank voluntarily surrendered the receipt of Tigney & Johnson and took in lieu thereof the one signed by Saulsbury & Garrett, it could not recover from Tigney & Johnson.

On the other hand the respondent claimed that Tigney & Johnson are estopped because of their own misrepresentations by which the bank was misled, and that all the circumstances go to show fraud on their part.

After the argument the court took the papers, reserving its decision. Sewell and Pierce appeared for the respondent, and Smith and Woodward for the appellants.

THE BURROUGHS TRIAL.

EVIDENCE SUSTAINING THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The trial of Joseph J. Burroughs for wife-murder was continued yesterday, in the Kings County Circuit Court, before Judge Moore. Several witnesses were examined in support of the theory of insanity, which has been interposed by the counsel for the defense. Alexander Bowden testified that he thought Burroughs looked excited after he shot his wife, and Maryatt P. Bowden thought he looked "queer." Elisha B. Thatford testified that Burroughs was always quiet when under the influence of liquor, and Henry Lenten said that Burroughs and his wife appeared to be affectionate toward each other. George Hopkins and Isaac S. Bogart testified to efforts that had been made to get Mrs. Burroughs to live with her husband again, and the witness last named said that he had tried to get Burroughs interested in religious subjects. He also testified that Burroughs once told him he came near committing suicide.

Mrs. Lucretia Burroughs, mother of the prisoner, was examined at considerable length, and testified in reference to the actions of the prisoner during the past few years. She said the prisoner was always industrious, though at times he would drink; she had never seen him so drunk as to be unable to take care of himself, and had known him to go two years without drinking anything; prisoner and deceased were married in April, 1869, and their child was five years old; they had been separated two or three times, and came together again; witness never knew him to treat his wife unkindly; when they separated the last time prisoner said to his mother, "She has told her story, but what I have suffered no tongue can tell," and added that he loved her still; she had heard her son threaten to blow his brains out, and jump off the dock, and had seen him try to cut his throat with a table-knife; she said that he acted like a crazy man, and she feared he would kill her or himself; at one time he got very religious, and a Mrs. Bogart came and prayed with him for half an hour; he acted very wildly; once he set the lamp and oil-can on the stove; he said he could not work, because his wife was between him and his business; at times he was restless, and could not sleep nights; he complained of his head, and said that his brain felt as though it was on a pivot and was about to turn over; on Saturday morning he looked wild, and on Tuesday he was "as wild as a hawk," though he had not been drinking that week. On cross-examination witness said the prisoner had an uncle who died insane.

The court, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The suit of John Dunphy against the Erie Railway Company now on trial before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, brings again to public notice an evil long complained of by railroad travelers. The plaintiff in the case alleges that on Feb. 17, 1874, he purchased a railroad ticket from this City to Rochester, which was good for five days from the date of its issue. He stopped over at Binghamton for a day, however, after his ticket had been punched by the conductor for that division of the road. On re-entering the cars the conductor insisted on his paying his fare between Binghamton and Rochester. This he refused to do and he was put off the cars. For the injury done him he claims $10,000. The defense in the case will probably open to-day.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The old suit of Washington A. Roebling and others against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was again brought to the attention of Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application made by the defendants to have the order of arrest against them in the suit vacated. The same application was made to Judge Lawrence before the entry of judgment in the case, and was denied by him. Since then a judgment by default has been entered against the defendants. Judge Barrett granted an order, returnable on Monday, to show cause why the judgment should not be opened so far as to allow the renewal of the motion for the vacating of the arrest.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday morning, Daniel R. Lyddy, a well-known lawyer and politician, and James Smith, a young man residing at No. 82 Varick street, were arraigned before Justice Morgan, both charged with indecent behavior in Washington Square Park on Tuesday evening. The complaint was sworn to by Officer John McCarthy, a park policeman, who was on duty at the time the alleged offense was committed. He deposes that between 7 and 8 o'clock he found the two prisoners in the "Men's Cottage," at the south side of the square, and that he subsequently arrested them and took them to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. On being questioned by Justice Morgan, Lyddy said in defense that he had been drinking brandy and was intoxicated. Both the prisoners were held in $300 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the afternoon Lyddy produced the necessary bondsmen, but Smith was locked up.

INSURANCE ON A CONSUMPTIVE'S LIFE.

The case of Olive A. Dilleber vs. The Home Life Insurance Company was argued by counsel before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was brought upon a policy of insurance bearing date and issued Aug. 16, 1867, whereby the company assured the life of Thomas H. Dilleber, the husband of the plaintiff, in the sum of $5,000. Dilleber died on Sept. 5, 1871. The payment of the $5,000 being refused, the suit was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, and when the evidence was all in the court directed a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff's exceptions were ordered to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and judgment, meantime, was suspended. It was urged by the company yesterday that the insured made untruthful answers to questions put to him in regard to the state of his health, and that these voided the policy. He had consumption and died of it, whereas he stated in his application that he had not the disease. On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that the Judge erred in allowing the evidence of Dilleber's physician to be received, because whatever communication he received from his patient was privileged. He had testified that Dilleber had a hemorrhage. Another physician, however, testified that hemorrhage was not necessarily a symptom of consumption, but might arise from other causes. The plaintiff claims that Dilleber's answers should have been allowed to go to the jury, they to determine as to their truth or falsity. Decision was reserved. John E. Develin appeared for the plaintiff and A. B. Capwell for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

William C. Witter was yesterday appointed an Examiner in Equity in the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of New-York, by Judge Johnson.

A jury-box has been put in the General Term room of the Court of Common Pleas, and jury-trial terms will be held there during alternate months. The first term will be held in February, and will be presided over by Judge Van Hoesen.

Counsel summed up yesterday, before Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, Special Term, in the suit of Augustin Daly against Lester Wallack, in regard to the ownership of the play "Our Boys." The court reserved its decision in the case.

In the suit of Jacob Weber against the City, tried before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of $17,587 68 in favor of the plaintiff. The latter sued for nearly $22,000 for work on the Centre Market Armory.

Capt. Pratt, of the schooner E. G. Knight, charged with complicity with Capt. Babb, of the schooner Jesse Elizabeth, in smuggling 6,000 cigars into this port, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn. Capt. Babb previously waived an examination.

The case of William Watson, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, charged with selling liquors and cigars without a special license, was again before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Charles Boerup, a prisoner, testified to having bought a cigar of one Oppenheimer there, after which the further examination was continued until to-day.

The suit of Melvin Hard against James S. Sturgis and Thomas Keech for alleged fraud was dismissed by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, it being held that no cause of action existed against the defendants. A similar suit, brought against the same defendants by Edward N. Hurlbut, was also dismissed by Judge Donohue.

The trial of the suit of William R. Baldwin, assignee in bankruptcy of H. B. Nichol, against John Hennion, to recover personal property to the value of $2,500, which it is alleged was conveyed to the defendant by Nichol before he became bankrupt, and contrary to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Shipman. Nichol and the defendant are farmers in Putnam County, N. Y.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Samuel Steinbrink, a stationer, doing business at No. 993 Second avenue, discovered a burglar in his store. Steinbrink seized a revolver and shot at the man, but the ball struck the peak of his cap and caused only a flesh wound. Officer Van Loun, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested him and brought him to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held to answer.

In the case of Lewis Levinson against the Oceanic Steam-ship Company, owners of the White Star Line, to recover $10,000 damages, for loss of property and injuries received at the time of the wreck of the steam-ship Atlantic, on the coast of Nova Scotia, March 31, 1873, the jury in the United States Circuit Court, by direction of Judge Shipman, returned a verdict for the defendants. This was the second calling of the case in this court, it being disposed of temporarily the first time by the withdrawal of one of the jurors.

Charles Schultz, the alleged German forger, who was arrested a month or two ago upon the arrival at this port of the steam-ship Idado, and whose extradition is demanded by the German Consul, was again brought before United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White for examination. Since the last calling of the case all the necessary papers touching upon the alleged offense have been received from Germany; but as they have not as yet been fully translated, the examination was again postponed until next Wednesday.

Bernard Moylan was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on suspicion of being the person who threw a handful of pepper in the face of Mr. Sterns, the silk manufacturer, of Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues. The evidence being insufficient Judge Duffy was obliged to discharge him. Immediately after his discharge he was rearrested by Officer Reilly, of the Central Office, on a charge of having stolen $900 in gold in Detroit, Mich. He was taken to headquarters to await a requisition from the Governor of Michigan.

In October last Albert Mergel was arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, on an order of arrest issued in the suit of Maria Stock against him, brought in the Marine Court. He was charged with defrauding her out of the possession of a restaurant in Cortlandt street. He remained in jail until yesterday, when he was discharged by Chief Justice Shea, on the report of E. Jacobs, who was appointed to investigate the case, and who found that the prisoner and his family were suffering greatly, the latter being reduced to a condition of destitution.

Ernest C. Wirtenburg was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday on the charge of obtaining money on false pretenses from Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of No. 298 Tenth avenue. Mrs. Long swore that Wirtenburg promised to have her son released from the State Prison on the payment of $129, which was to be divided between Recorder Hackett, District Attorney Phelps, and the Secretary of Gov. Tilden. Mrs. Long paid the desired sum, but the release not being consummated, she had Wirtenburg arrested. He was committed for trial by Justice Morgan in default of bail.

The suit of William A. Seaver, the collector of John L. Brown, deceased, against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon. The action is to recover ninety per cent. for a portion of the work done by Brown in regulating and grading First avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, the whole amount claimed being about thirty-five thousand dollars. The City's present defense is that Brown did not fulfill his agreement but used garbage instead of clean earth for the fillings. The case is still on.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Dibbler vs. Atkinson.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Lawrence.

Grant vs. Jones.—Motion granted, unless the defendant within four days from date comply with the judgment of the court.

Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, for the reasons stated in opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Popham vs. Barretto.—In view of the decision in Lathrop vs. Clapp, 40 N. Y., 328, this question was proper, and it and all questions having a similar tendency must be answered.

Dibbler vs. Atkinson.—Memorandum.

Gibson vs. Lawrence.—Motion denied.

Bell vs. Bell.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

Sherwood vs. Sherwood.—Application denied. Memorandum.

Weitz vs. Levi.—Ordered that the defendant's sureties be permitted to justify on the 31st day of January, 1876, at 10:30 A. M., $10 costs of the motion to abide the event.

Roebling vs. Duncan.—Opinion.

Mittnacht vs. Mittnacht.—Decree of divorce granted.

Loshitz vs. McCartie.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Rothschild vs. Walter.—Judgment granted, and reference to Peter B. Olney, Esq., to sell. Memorandum.

Morey vs. Lilienthal.—This order should be submitted to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Heilbrun vs. Racy.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Matter of Harden.—Memorandum for counsel.

Holtz vs. Schmidt et al.—Motion granted. See memorandum of decision.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Weston et al. vs. Ketchum et al.—Findings settled and filed.

Lemp vs. Henebeck.—Opinion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876: Nos. 86, 90, 95, 144, 145, 153, 118, 120.

The following cases were argued to-day: No. 149—Slater vs. Mesereau; argument resumed and concluded. No. 141—Charles B. Frank, respondent, vs. Gerhard Wessels, appellant; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by S. S. Harris for respondent. No. 359—Aaron Harris, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendant in error; argued by Ira Shafer, of counsel for appellant, and by B. K. Phelps for The People. No. 75—Byron Marks, respondent, vs. Hiram J. King, appellant; argued by O. W. Chapman, of counsel for appellant, and by G. W. Hotchkiss for respondent. Court adjourned.

THE MARSHALL ARSON TRIAL.

The trial of Francis F. Marshall, charged with setting fire to his hair store, corner of Bowery and Fourth street, on Sunday, July 11, was continued before Judge Gildersleeve, yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring having finished the case for the prosecution, counsel for the defense examined the accused, his step-daughter and forewoman, with the view of showing that at the time of the fire, the store contained a stock of human hair, valued at between $40,000 to $50,000, about $10,000 worth of which was destroyed. The prisoner denied the alleged arson, and said that on the day in question he had lighted the gas-stove in the store for the purpose of having his stepdaughter's hair crimped. Marshall and the other witnesses were subjected to a trying cross-examination by Mr. Herring, at the close of which the court adjourned until to-day.

A STREET RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A boy named Amos Stutzer brought suit through his guardian against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the case came on for trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action is for injuries received by the plaintiff in December, 1873, the damages being laid at $5,000. He got on a Third Avenue car at Broome street, the car then containing only a few persons, and took his seat. The car was soon filled, however, and he arose and gave his seat to a lady, getting toward the front of the car. He says he desired to get off at Thirty-second street, and went on the front platform, telling the driver to stop at the street in question. The platform was, however, very crowded, and he was pushed off. He fell to the ground and the wheels of the car passed over both his ankles, crippling him for life. Ex-Mayor Gunther spoke to Mr. Squires, the President of the railroad, about it. The latter had the boy brought before him to hear his statement. Mr. Squires alleges that the boy then admitted having jumped off the car without telling the driver to stop. The company, therefore, urge that the accident was the result of the boy's own negligence, for which they are not responsible. The boy's guardian, however, claims that he is not able to speak English, and so could not have made the admission. The case was given to the jury, who were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following is the Supreme Court calendar for Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876: Nos. 165, 44, 130, 132, 151, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 107, 175, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
80—Faber, &c., vs. Dodge.	194—Jefferson Ins. Co. vs. Tyrrell.
109—Ranney vs. Fischer, &c.	209—Billings vs. Conner, &c.
184—Kurzman vs. Siechert.	210—Herriot vs. Herriot.
189—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.	222—Kahn vs. Weil.

Call No. 226 to No. 286 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
95—Swan vs. The People, &c.	188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
104—Sanford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.	197—Peck vs. Gardner et al.
105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., &c.	111—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
110—More vs. The Mayor, &c.	139— —— vs. ——.
136—The People, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co.	170—Matthews vs. Coe.
177—Webster et al. vs. Rackett, &c.	119—Banker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
134—Matter of Cameron, &c.	120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
145— —— vs. ——.	173—Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.
124—The People ex rel. Colton vs. Flanagan.	108—Peters, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
	109—Same vs. Same.
	130—Dayton, &c., vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.	294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
311½—Smith vs. Reynolds.	15—McStea vs. Matthews et al.
202—Harion vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.	19—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.	39—King vs. Duryea.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	54—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.	58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworskie.	59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.	66—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Clark et al.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.	71—Lawton Gran. Mor. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lanman et al.	72—Muller vs. Jacoby et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.	74—Madden vs. Israel et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	2232—McDermott vs. Sweeny, &c.
351—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.	1155—Schultheis et al. vs. Meinbard.
2200—Walsh, &c., vs. Herman.	1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
1079—Barnes, &c., vs. Thompson.	1165½—Andrew vs. N. J. Steam-boat Co.
1105—De Jonge, vs. Conner, &c.	1169—Frost vs. Boice.
2309—Abernethy vs. Gillon.	1171—Bischoff vs. Hartman.
1094—Norton vs. Nostrand.	1173—Gautier et al. vs. R. and E. Manuf'g Co.
1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.	1175—Pacific Bank vs. Dwight.
1095—Norton vs. Nostrand.	1175½—Park vs. Drexel.
1131—Fisher, &c., vs. Courtney et al.	1177—Robert vs. Hill.
1133—Biggs vs. Thomson.	1181—Rutland M. Co. vs. Johnson.
1153—Steinbeg, &c., vs. Friendenthal.	1189—O'Brien vs. Browning
	1191—Kellum et al. vs. Kuichidt et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1940—Lendheim vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	872—Lexow vs. Julian.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.	365—Kinney, &c., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2229—Niedemeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.	807½—Strong, &c., vs. Taintor.
1673—Corrigan, &c., vs. Shaw.	481—Mitchell vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second, G. & H. Sts. Railroad Company.	357—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.	513—Winter vs. White et al.
200—Metropolitan P. C. Co. vs. Frier et al.	917—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford, &c.
1830½—Frobisher vs. Fitzpatrick, &c.	617—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
	813—Brock vs. Dobbs.
	1250—Blydenburg vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.	761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.	1091—Marsh vs. Hochstaedter.
787—Sun P. & P. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.	627—Carrington vs. Ward.
1361—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson.	823—Reyerson vs. Judson.
1907—Seaman vs. McReynolds.	297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, &c.
771—Young, &c., vs. Mason	715—Cobb vs. Wood.
1479—Baker vs. Drew.	881—Challis vs. Osborne.
1397—Brierley, &c., vs. Smith.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
928—Whitney vs. White.	1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.	1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	970—L. & W. B. Coal Co. vs. Morris et al.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.	534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.	1234—Ross vs. Harden et al.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.	1182—Willard vs. Conner, &c.
958—Same vs. Same.	
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.	
1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 16—Bates vs. Pelton. | No. 2 Kameau vs. Warner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on, No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1203—Morgan vs. Cen. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	1292—Strasberg et al. vs. O'Brien.
1187—Friede vs. Third Ave. R. R. Co.	899—Sprague vs. Brennan
1249—O'Brien, &c., vs. Wahlig et al.	1294—Harrison vs. Leopold
1446—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1454—Burns &c., vs. Lutze et al.
2000—Wallach vs. Raynor.	1475—Vanderpoel versus Sackett.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al.	1450—Keith vs. Van Orden.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	874½—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell.
1208—Heyman vs. Stevenson.	1479—Sparks vs. Edwards.
1285—Hillier vs. Roessler.	1480—Tasker et al. vs. Wallace.
1268—Owens vs. Ross et al.	1481—Werkless vs. Alps Fire Ins. Co.
1275—Bauer vs. Lorillard.	1482—Weckless vs. Eastern Fire Ins. Co.
2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch	1483—Doran vs. Dore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.	6251—Ferdon vs. Fister et al.
5456—Winans vs. Friedsam.	5106—Browning vs. Lauterbach.
6266—Day vs. Willard.	4817—Pieper vs. Wilson et al.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.	6522—Atlantic Sav. Bank, B., vs. St. John.
3707—Doll vs. Flato.	3798—Chapman vs. Simon.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.	3694—Mull vs. Murphy.
3799—Holmes vs. Eickhoff.	6414—Silverman vs. Hochstadter.
5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6456—Walter et al. vs. Mapes.	3311—Donovan vs. Ostendorff et al.
6250—Haviland et al. vs. Rossa.	3749—Wilkens et al. vs. Corneer.
6139—McDermott vs. McTeigue.	5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt.
3794—Lowenberg et al. vs. Bernstein.	5676—Holmes et al. vs. Mulry.
3488—Makesson vs. Sears et al.	6270—Holtz vs. Herr.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.	6406—Weinberg vs. Frank et al.
	6506—Monheimer vs Divers
	6508—Shannon vs. Hall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6515—Morrison vs. Geiderman.	6069—Cheever et al. vs. Connolly.
5408—Johnson vs. Vilomar.	4042—Cohaley et al. vs. Andrews et al.
5467—Harkesworth et al. vs. Miner.	5386—Manufs' & Bs' Bank vs. Keeping.
6520—Williams vs. Nat. Bur. Ins. Co.	6461—Ives vs. Friedman.
6544—Leavitt et al. vs. Griswold.	160—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.	5580—Hance vs. Gayton et al.
5606—Regan et al. vs. Cosine.	4569—Werder vs. Moegling.
5724—Watt vs. Gould.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Francis T. Marshall, arson—continued.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69	200 North-west...s3. 41¼
1,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 85¾	10 do. 41⅛
5,000 do. 86	200 do. 41⅜
10,000 do. 85¾	100 do...b3. 41½
5,000 do. 85½	300 do...c. 41½
500 At. & Pac. Tel. 20	100 N. W. Pref...s3. 59¾
1100 Western Union. 77⅛	200 do. 59⅝
100 do...c. 77⅛	100 St. Paul Pref. 73⅞
400 do. 77¼	500 do. 73½
100 do...c. 77¼	100 St. Paul...s3. 39⅛
800 do. 77⅜	300 do. 39¼
500 Pacific Mail...s3. 38¼	400 do. 39⅜
500 do. 38⅜	200 do...b3. 39½
400 do. 38¼	200 do. 39½
42 N. Y. C. & Hud...110	100 H. & St. J. Pref. 32½
200 do. 110⅜	100 do. 32¾
1100 Lake Shore. 67¼	100 do. 32⅞
600 do. 67⅜	100 do...c. 33
100 Rock Island...s3.107¾	600 Han. & St. J. 21¾
100 do. 107⅞	100 do...c. 21¾
100 do...b3.108	200 Ohio & Miss..b3. 22⅛
500 Erie Railway. 17¾	300 do...s3. 22
2300 do. 17⅞	500 do...s3. 22⅛
500 do...b10. 17¾	400 do. 22¼
800 do...b3. 17¾	600 do. 22⅜
100 Union Pacific.b3. 69	800 do...b3. 22½
200 do. 69	300 do...s3. 22⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. 6	1400 do. 22½
100 At. & Pac. Pref. 5⅛	100 do...b3. 22⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...12.122¾	$10,000 U.S. 5s,10-40, R...12.119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...12.117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C...12.119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...12.119½	10,000 do. 119½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...122	10,000 U.S.5s,R.'81.116⅞
10,000 do. 119½	'81...12.118¼
	100,000 do...b.c.116¾
	10,000 U. S. 5s, C.,

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.102¾	5 Adams Ex...b.c.103¾
4,000 N.C.6s,iss.to N.C.R.R., J. & J.. 54¾	7 Wells,F. Ex.b.c. 84
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 45	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.110¼
5,000 D. of C.3.65s. 69	100 Union Pac.b.c.c. 69
5,000 do. 69½	100 C. & P. G'd...b.c. 93
10,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 89¾	124 do. 93¼
5,000 M. & St.P. 1st, La C. Div. 99½	300 Mich. Cen...b.c. 61¾
3,000 M. & E. 1st,C.108	400 do...b3. 61⅞
1,000 Erie 4th. 99⅞	100 do...c. 61¾
9,000 H.&St.J. 8s, C. 85¼	200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 67⅜
1,000 do. 85½	100 do...s4. 67¼
1,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s.c.109	40 do. 67⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.104½	100 do...c. 67⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.120	100 do. 67⅛
6,000 O. & M. 2d.. 78½	200 do. 67¼
1,000 Union Pac.1st.103	100 do...b3. 67½
5,000 do. 102⅞	21 do. 67¼
2,000 do...b3.103	100 do...b3. 67½
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..101	300 do. 67⅜
5,000 Har.1st 7s, C.117	1100 do. 67⅜
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 90¾	100 do...b3. 67⅜
6,000 C.,C.,&I.C.1st. 51	1000 do. 67¼
1,000 do. 51½	300 do...c. 67¼
1,000 do. 51¾	200 do...s10. 67
4,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 99¾	2700 do. 67⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 62	200 C. & N. W...b.c.c. 41½
500 Tol. & W. 2d. 58	200 do...s3. 41½
1,000 L. & N., C.,'98. 89¾	25 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107
2,000 W.Pac.bds.b.c. 96¼	27 do. 107⅛
7 B'k of America..150	200 do. 107
99 Ninth Nat. B'k.. 80	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 6
7 Imp. & T. Bank..196	100 do...c. 6
40 Del. & H. Canal..120	900 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 39½
400 W. U. T...b.c. 77⅜	100 do...c. 39½
40 do. 77⅝	1200 do...b3. 39⅜
500 do...b3. 77½	100 do...s3. 39½
1000 do. 77⅜	900 do. 39⅜
84 do. 77⅝	1800 do. 39¾
500 do. 77¼	200 do. 39⅜
600 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 38¼	1600 do...b3. 39¾
100 do. 38⅛	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 73½
500 do. 38	100 do...b3. 73¾
100 do...c. 37⅞	100 do...c. 73¾
1100 do. 37⅞	100 do. 73⅞
300 do. 37¾	50 Del., L. & W.b.c.118½
600 do. 37⅝	17 A. & T. H. 6
300 do...b3. 37¾	200 St. L., I. M. & S... 20¼
200 do...b3. 37⅝	100 do...b.c. 20⅛
100 American Coal. 55	300 do. 20¼
100 Quick. M. Co. 18	13 C., B. & Q...b.c.116⅜
42 U. S. Ex..b.c.s3. 59	10 P.,F.W.&C.G.b.c.100½
65 do. 58¾	25 Dub. & S. C..b.c. 71
500 Erie R'y..b.c.b3. 17⅞	100 St.L.,K.C.&N.b.c. 5⅞
1000 do...b10. 17⅞	100 Pac. of Mo...b.c. 12½
1100 do...b3. 18	700 H. & St. Jo..b.c. 21⅞
100 do...c. 17⅞	300 do...b3. 22
100 do. 17⅞	200 do. 22
200 do. 18	200 do...c. 22
500 do...b3. 18	300 do. 22⅛
1100 do. 17⅞	800 do. 22¼
300 do...s3. 17⅞	100 do...b30. 22⅛
400 do...s3. 17¾	400 do. 22
900 do. 17¾	400 do...b3. 22
900 do. 17⅝	200 do. 21⅞
1400 do...b3. 17¾	200 H. & St. J. Pf..b.c. 33
1000 do...b3. 17⅝	1000 do. 33¼
500 do. 17¾	100 do. 33⅛
600 do. 17⅞	100 do...s3. 33¼
500 do. 18	100 do...s3. 33
400 do. 17⅞	400 do. 32⅞
300 do...b3. 17⅞	100 do...b3. 33
	2300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 22⅝
	100 do...c. 22⅝
	1200 do...s3. 22½
	1800 do. 22½
	100 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.b3. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s...b3. 69	300 Lake Shore. 67⅛
5,000 Ft. Wayne 2d.106½	4100 do...s3. 67
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.106⅞	900 do...s3. 66⅞
5,000 H. & St.J. 8s, C. 85	1250 do. 67
4,000 Erie R'way 4th. 99⅞	600 do. 66⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78½	100 do...c. 66⅞
1,000 Can.S.1st,c.on. 70½	700 do...s3. 67
300 A. & P. Tel. 20¼	100 Union Pacific. 68¾
100 Western Union.. 77⅛	85 do. 69
100 do...s3. 77⅛	100 North western. 41½
200 Pacific Mail. 37⅝	300 do...b3. 41⅝
600 do. 37¾	200 do. 41⅝
100 do...c. 37¾	100 North-west. Pf. 59¾
100 Mich. Cen...s3. 61¼	100 do...b3. 60
100 do. 61¼	2700 St. Paul. 39⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo. 12⅝	400 do...c. 39⅞
45 do. 12⅞	400 do...s3. 39⅞
500 Erie Railway. 17¾	1900 do...b3. 40
1700 do...b3. 17⅞	200 do. 39⅞
100 do. 17⅞	500 St. Paul Pf...b3. 74
200 do...s3. 17¾	100 do...c. 73⅞
400 do. 17⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 22⅜
50 do. 18	800 do...b3. 22½
200 do...b3. 17⅞	200 do. 22⅜
200 H. & St. J. Pf..b3. 32¾	50 do. 22½
300 do. 32⅝	200 do. 22⅜
	100 U. S. Express. 58½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...119½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...121⅞
3,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.119⅝	7,000 U.S. 5s, R.,'81.116⅞
10,000 do. 119½	9,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.118⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds.102½	100 Union Pac...b.c.c. 68¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.. 45⅛	350 Chic. & R. I..b.c.108
5,000 Tenn. 6s new. 45⅛	1200 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 66⅞
5,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.114¼	100 do...s3. 66¾
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.107	500 do. 66⅞
5,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 42	100 do...s10. 66⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. Con.108	100 do...s15. 66¾
5,000 do. 108¼	500 do. 66⅞
1,000 L. & W. B. Con. 97	200 do. 67
2,000 A. D. & Im. 7s..102	1400 do. 66⅞
9,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div. 90	900 do...s3. 66¾
2,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. Div. 94	600 do. 66¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 99¼	400 do...c. 66¾
8,000 do. 99⅜	400 do...s3. 66⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. Con.102	1510 do. 66¾
2,000 H. & St.J.8s C. 85	1000 do. 66⅞
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 83½	200 do...s5. 66¾
14,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	300 do. 66⅞
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 98	600 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 60
5,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 94½	300 do. 59⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 1st...103	100 C. & N. W..b.c.c. 41⅝
10,000 do. 102⅞	500 do. 41⅝
13,000 U. P. 7s L. G..101	100 do. 41½
17,000 do. 100⅞	600 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 40
5,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 90¾	1900 do. 39⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st. 52	1830 do...b3. 40
5 Del. & Hud. C.b.c.120	800 do. 40
300 W. U. Tel..b.c.b3. 77⅛	300 do...s3. 40
100 do. 77⅛	100 C.M. & St.P.Pf.b.c 74
100 do...b3. 77¼	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 6
100 do...s3. 77⅛	100 P.,F.W.& C.G.b.c.101
800 do...s3. 77	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22⅜
1200 do. 77	1600 do. 22¼
700 Pacific Mail..b.c. 37¾	600 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 21¾
200 U. S. Ex...b.c.s3. 58	400 do. 21⅝
500 Erie R...b.c.b3 17⅞	300 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 32½
1300 do. 17⅞	100 do...b3. 32½
300 do...s3. 17¾	300 do. 32¼
200 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3. 61¼	216 Morris & Essex..102⅜
100 Panama R...b.c.134	100 Alt. & Ter. Haute. 6
100 C. & P. Guar..b.c. 93¼	100 St. L., I. M. & So...b.c. 20¼
100 do. 93⅛	200 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 13
170 do. 93	10 Kansas Pac..b.c. 15
	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 5⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 H.&St.J.8s,C. 85	200 St. Paul...b3. 40
12,000 St. P.1st I.&M. 90	400 do. 40
4,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 89¾	100 do...b3. 40⅛
200 Pacific Mail. 37¾	100 St. Paul Pf. 73⅞
100 West. Union...b3. 77⅛	100 do...b3. 74
300 do. 77	200 do. 74
800 Erie Railway. 17⅞	300 do. 74⅛
300 do...b3. 18	100 do...b3. 74¼
700 do. 17⅞	20 Tol. & Wab. 6⅛
100 do...s10. 17¾	200 Ohio & Miss..b3. 22⅜
200 do...s3. 17¾	200 do. 22⅜
600 Lake Shore. 66⅞	300 do...s3. 22¼
500 do...s3. 67	200 do. 22¼
1600 do. 67⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 49
300 do...b10. 67	300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 32¼
600 do. 67⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. 5⅛
52 C., C., C. & I. 57	16 Morris & Essex..102⅛
100 do. 57½	25 Dubuque & S. C'y. 71½
100 Union Pacific...c. 68¾	100 C., C. & I. C. 5⅛
100 North-western. 41½	300 do. 5
200 North-west. Pf. 59⅞	200 do. 5⅛
100 New-Jersey Cen.107	100 do. 5¼
300 Rock Island. 107⅞	64 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 22½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was characterized by a firm feeling, and there was an advance in most of the active stocks. The transactions footed up 127,000 shares, the greatest activity having been in the Western shares. The strongest stocks were North-west and St. Paul, the latter advancing 1@1⅛ ₩ cent. The strength of these stocks was partly due to reports from the West in regard to the increasing evidences of a disposition in the Wisconsin Legislature to repeal the Potter law and act toward the railroads in a more liberal manner. North-western common ranged between 41¼ and 41⅝, and the preferred between 59⅝ and 60. St. Paul common advanced from 39⅛ to 40⅛, and the preferred from 73⅛ to 74¼. The Hannibal and St. Joseph shares were strong in the early dealings, the common rising to 22¼ and the preferred to 33¼, but subsequently there was a decline to 21⅝ and 32¼. Lake Shore rose to 67½, declined to 66⅝, and at the close sold at 67@67⅛. Erie advanced to 18, Ohio and Mississippi to 22⅝, and Union Pacific to 69, a slight reaction taking place in the late dealings. Pacific Mail fell off to 37⅝, and closed at 37¾@37⅞. Western Union rose to 77½, and later fell back to 77⅛. Panama advanced to 134. The investment shares were firm on moderate transactions.

We notice that the Senate at Washington to-day on motion of Senator West directed the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any proposition made by the Pacific Railroad Companies for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the roads, and his reply thereto. It was the general impression that it was no less for the interest of the Government than of the roads that all questions at issue should be amicably adjusted, and now that the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the companies, the Government must be the gainer by a fair and honorable settlement. The propositions submitted by the companies last year, with possibly some modifications, supply the basis for an equitable adjustment.

The money market was easy throughout the day and the rates for call loans ranged from 4 to 6 ₩ cent., the final business having been at 4@5 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper was in demand with sales at 5½ to 7½ ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000.

The foreign advices reported a further improvement in securities at London, consols advancing to 94 5-16 for money, and to 94¼@94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were in demand and prices continue firm. 1865s (old) closed at 105¾@106, 1867s at 109½@109⅝, 10-40s at 107⅜, and new 5s at 105¼@105⅜. Erie advanced to 16⅛@16¼ for the common and to 33 for the preferred. The Bank of England lost £11,000 sterling withdrawn on balance to-day. It is expected that the rate of discount will be reduced at to-morrow's meeting of the directors. At Frankfort new 5s advanced to 100⅞. These bonds are reported to be in good demand at the principal Continental money centres, probably in the belief that arrangements will be perfected in the early future for a continuation of the funding operations, and that the old five-twenties will be gradually called in for redemption. The sterling exchange market was firm, with actual business at $4 85@$4 85½ for 60-days bills and $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand. The supply of bills on the market is not large, and the leading drawers maintain their rates at $4 86 and $4 89½, which are quite near to a point at which specie shipments can be made at a profit. The gold speculation presented no feature worthy of comment. The only registered price was 112⅞, the carrying rates being two to six ₩ cent., which indicate the absence of any important short interest in the market. At San Francisco to-day $40,500 coin and $7,100 bullion was shipped for the East.

The transactions in Government bonds were not as large as on yesterday, and in a few cases a slight reaction in prices was noted. Currency sixes were offered at one time at 124⅝, and new fives sold at 118⅛, a decline of ⅜ ₩ cent. The other variations were only ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. either way. Railroad mortgages were generally strong and higher. New-York Central coupon firsts sold at 120, and do. sixes of 1883 at 104½, the latter being an advance of 1½ ₩ cent. Harlem coupon firsts rose to 117. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 89¾, and closed strong. The St. Paul and Pacific issues were active and firm. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible rose to 86, but closed at a reaction of 1 ₩ cent. Canada Southern firsts, coupon on, reached 70½, and C., C. and I. C. firsts, 52. State bonds were higher for District Columbia 3.65s, which sold at 69@69½. Tennessees advanced a fraction, and closed steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1876.

Gold receipts	$581,278 93
Gold payments	122,271 51
Gold balance	47,602,537 10
Currency receipts	1,297,400 71
Currency payments	1,446,734 57
Currency balance	37,020,328 80
Customs	305,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	113	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¼	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122	122⅞
Bills on London	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central	110¼	110½
Rock Island	107⅞	108
Pacific Mail	38¼	37¾
St. Paul	39¼	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73	74¼
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅛
North-western	41⅛	41½
North-western Preferred	59⅞	60
Western Union	77	77⅛
Union Pacific	68½	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	6	6
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	118	118
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107
Panama	133	134
Erie	17¾	17¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22¼
C., C. and I. C.	4⅞	5⅛
Harlem	136½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110½	110⅜	337
Erie	18	17⅝	22,150
Lake Shore	67½	66⅝	29,690
Wabash	6	6	420
North-western	41⅝	41¼	2,500
North-western Preferred	60	59⅝	1,700
Rock Island	108	107¾	850
Fort Wayne	101	101	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40⅛	39⅛	19,830
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	74¼	73⅛	2,600
Pittsburg	93¼	93	594
C., C., C. and I.	57½	57½	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107	380
Michigan Central	61⅞	61⅛	1,300
Union Pacific	69	68¾	785
C. C. and Indiana Central	5¼	5	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22¼	21⅝	5,600
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	33¼	32¼	4,000
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	23	15,450
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5⅛	5⅛	300
Missouri Pacific	13	12½	445
Panama	134	134	100
Western Union	77⅞	77⅛	8,274
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20¼	20	800
Pacific Mail	38⅜	37⅝	6,900
Quicksilver	18	18	100
St. L., K. C. & N.	5⅞	5⅞	100
Alton and Terre Haute	6	6	100
Iron Mountain	20¼	20⅛	700
Am. Mer. Union Express	58½	58½	100
United States Express	58½	58	300
Total sales			127,505

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124¼	125
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121½	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	119½	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅞	122
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¾	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122½	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	123
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅞	119⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	119½	119⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	117
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118¼

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $86,000 for interest and $46,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day;

Gold cleared	$24,471,000
Gold balances	1,394,273
Currency balances	1,777,429

The following is the Clearing-house statement;

Currency exchanges	$68,692,534
Currency balances	4,527,713
Gold exchanges	5,026,690
Gold balances	1,038,761

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883 30	Han.&St.Jo., due '86.100½
Alabama 5s, 1886 30	Han.&St.Jo., due '87.101½
Alabama 8s, 1886 30	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.104
Ark. 6s, Funded 38	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.104½
Ark.7s L.R.&Ft.S.is. 12	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n,1891.117
Ark.7s, Mem.& L. R. 12	N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju. 16½
Ark.7s, L.R.P.B&NO 12	N. C. 6s, old, A.&Oc. 16½
Ark.7s, M. O. & R. R. 12	N.C.N.C.R.,Ja.&Ju. 54
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 12	N.C.N.C.R.,A.&Oc. 54
Connecticut 6s 106	N.C.Fund.Act, 1866. 10
Georgia 6s 93	N.C. new bds.,J.&J. 9¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.103	N.C. new bds.,A.&O. 8
Georgia 7s, indorsed.100½	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 1. 2⅞
Georgia 6s,Gold Bds.100¾	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 2. 2½
Indiana 5s 101	N.C. Sp.Tax, class 3. 2⅞
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..101	Ohio 6s, 1886 106
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..101	South Carolina 6s 35
Illinois War Loan 101	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July 35
Kentucky 6s 101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc. 35
Louisiana 6s 42½	S. C. Fund.Act,1866. 35
La. 6s, new bonds 42½	S.C.L.C.,1889,J.&J. 35
La. 6s, new F. D. 42½	S.C.L.C.,1889,A.&O. 35
La. 7, Penitentiary 42½	S. C. 7s of 1888 36
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 42⅝	S. C. Non-fund. bds. 5
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75, 43½	Tennessee 6s, old 46¼
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.103	Tenn. 6s, new bds. 45
Michigan 6s, '83 105	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s. 44¾
Michigan 7s, '90 108½	Texas 10s of 1876 102
Mo. 6s, due in '76 100⅜	Virginia 6s, old 37
Mo. 6s, due in '77 100⅜	Va.6s, new bds., 1866. 38
Mo. 6s, due in '78 100½	Va.6s, new bds., 1867. 38
Mo. 6s, due in '79 100½	Va.6s, Consol. bonds. 75
Mo. 6s, due in '80 100½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup. 68
Fund.Bds., due '94-5.103	Va.6s, Consol. 2d ser. 45
As. or Univ., due '92.102½	D. of Col. 3.6s, 1924. 69

And the following for railway mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bds..114½	Cleve. & T. new bs..104½
Al. & Sus. 2d bds...106¾	Cl.,P'ville & A.o. bs.101½
B., H. & Erie 1st. 18¼	Cl.,P'ville & A.n. bs.103
B., H. & Erie Guar.. 17½	Det., M. & Tol. bds.103
B.,C.R.&M.1st7s,G.. 41½	Buff. & Erie new bs.104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st. 30	Buff. & State L. 7s..102
Ches. & Ohio, ex-C.. 27	Kal.& W.Pigeon 1st. 90
Chic. & Alton 1st...112	Lake Sh. Div. bds...104
Chic. & Alton Inc...105	Lake Sh.Cons. R.1st.104¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st...107	Lake Sh. Cons. C.2d. 96
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.101	Lake Sh. Cons. R.2d. 96¼
C., B.& Q.8 ₩ ct. 1st.114	Marietta & Cin. 1st.110
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..107⅝	Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902.102½
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.109	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.114
C,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s'95.101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....104
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n..115½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....103⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..101
C. R. of N. J., conv..108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..101
L. & W. B. C., guar. 96⅝	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.101	N.Y.Cen. & H. 1st,C.120½
M. & S.P.1st 8s,P.D.117	N.Y.Cen. & H.1st,R.115
M.&S.P1st7s,$g,R.D. 94	Hud. R. 7s, S. F., '85.112¾
M.& S.P.1st,LaC. D. 99	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.116⅞
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 89½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..117
M.& St.P.1st,I. & D. 82	North Missouri 1st.. 86
M.&St.P.1st,H.& D. 82	Ohio & M. Cons.S.F. 97¼
M.&St.P.1st,C.& M. 94	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 97½
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 82½	Ohio & M. 2d. Cons. 78
C. & N. W. Sk. Fd..108	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..105⅛
C. & N. W. Int. Bs..102	Cen. Pac. L. Gt. bds. 97½
C. & N. W. Con. Bs.101½	Union Pac. 1st bds..102⅞
C. & N. W. Ex. Bs.. 95	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.100⅞
C. & N. W. 1st. 106	Union Pac. S. Fund. 94½
C. & N. W. C. G.Bs. 89¼	S. P. R. bds. of Mo.. 62
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 92⅜	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st... 90½
Peninsula 1st Con...102	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d... 70
Chic. & Mil. 1st. 96½	P., F. W. & C. 1st..115¾
Winona & St. P. 1st. 79½	P., F. W. & C. 2d...106¼
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 68	P., F. W. & C. 3d...102
C., C. & I. 1st 7s,S.F.107½	C. & P. Con. S. Fd..108
C., C. & I. 1st C. Bs. 96	C. & P. 4th S. Fd...101⅛
Morris & Essex 1st..115⅞	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 52
Morris & Essex 2d..112	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 89
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.108	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 99¾
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.107¾	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 62
Erie 1st Extended..106½	A. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 91
Erie 3d 7s, '83. 100	T., P. & War. 2d.... 35
Erie 4th 7s, '80. 99	T., P. & W. Con. 7s. 35
Erie 5th 7s, '88. 100	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 85½
Long Dock Bonds...103½	T. & W. 1st St. L.div. 61
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 85⅛	T. & W. 2d. 55
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.104	T. & W. Con. Conv. 35
D. & S. C. 1st, 2d d..104	Quin. & T. 1st, '90... 49
C. F. & Minn. 1st... 83	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 50
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 27	L., B'ln. & Miss. 1st. 67½
Ind., B. & W. 2d... 10	H. & Cen. Mo. 1st.. 77½
Mich. So. 7 p. ct. 2d.101⅞	W. Un. bds., 1900, C. 98⅝
Clev. & Tol. Sk. Fd.107	W. Un. bds., 1900, R. 98
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77. 88	

And the following for City Bank shares:

American 150	Imp's' & Traders'..190
Butch's' & Drove's'.125	Mercantile 104
Central National 99½	Merchants' 118½
Chatham 136	Nassau 103
City 300	New-York 130
Commerce 116	North America 99
Corn Exchange 130	Park 125
First National 500	Phenix 94
Fourth National 91	Republic 89
Fulton 152	St. Nicholas 103
Gallatin National 129	State of New-York 105
German American.. 79	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	103⅝
City 6s, new	106⅞	107
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	55⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅜	53½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	38	38⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103⅝	104¼

The Metropolitan Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Three and a half ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Spts. Turp., bbls	76
Broom-corn, bales	230	Resin, bbls	1,281
B. E. Peas, bags	192	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,979
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Pork, pkgs	1,207
Cotton, bales	8,061	Beef, pkgs	295
Cot-sd Cake, bags	200	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,634
Cot-seed Oil, bbls	400	Grease, pkgs	13
Dried Fruit, pkgs	60	Lard, pkgs	2,257
Eggs, bbls	1,556	Butter, pkgs	3,675
Flour, bbls	11,911	Cheese, pkgs	275
Wheat, bushels	32,948	Tallow, pkgs	27
Corn, bushels	42,804	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	3,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	420
Barley, bushels	43,100	Pea-nuts, bags	896
Grass seed, bags	631	Pecans, pkgs	119
Beans, bbls	3	Rice, pkgs	1,642
Peas, bushels	2,600	Sugar, N. O., hhds	1,817
Corn-meal, bags	547	Starch, bxs	788
Buckwh't Fl'r, pkgs	20	Spelter, pcs	1,655
Oat-meal, bbls	325	Tea, half-chests	58
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, hhds	269
Hops, bales	204	Tobacco, bxs. and c.	543
Hides, No.	550	Whisky, bbls	250
Hides, bales	400	Wool, bales	169
Leather, sides	7,909	Rice-chaff, bags	698
Moss, bales	50	Sponge, bales	4
Molasses, N.O., bbls	3,389	Skins, bales	8

ASHES—Very quiet at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX inactive, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@32½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—A restricted trade has been reported in this line, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted steady at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quotations nominally as yesterday, (our report of which day's business was crowded out this morning.) Rio, invoices, quoted at 16½c.@19¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, the advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb. claimed by sellers operating against free dealings....Ordinary quoted at 9⅞c.; Low Middling at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Middling at 13⅛c.@13 5-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,078 bales, (of which 288 bales were on last evening,) including 722 bales to shippers, 162 bales to spinners, and 194 bales to speculators....A livelier business has been reported for forward delivery at an improvement in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 28,600 bales, (of which 6,000 bales were on last evening and 22,600 bales to-day,) with 900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 9-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.; March, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; May, 13 31-32c.; June, 14 5-32c.; July, 14 5-16c.; August, 14⅜c., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₩ lb., closing firm....Receipts here to-day, 8,061 bales, and at all the shipping ports, 20,952 bales.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been slow of sale, within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for nearly all kinds at about previous figures. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c. for scaled, and 20c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 09@$1 10 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds of State and Western Flour at generally unchanged quotations. Export dealings on a restricted scale....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6, chiefly at $4 25@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 35@$4, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 65, mainly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 from dock and delivered, and $5 25 from store; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,200 bbls. shipping stock; part City Mill do., on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in fair request at former prices; sales, 1,800 bbls....Rye Flour dull, but steady, on sales of 275 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal quiet, at previous rates; sales equal to 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in rather better request, partly for milling, with some speculative inquiry, and has been quoted steady; less urgency apparent on the part of sellers to realize. Winter Wheat very quiet at unaltered figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at $1 25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 35 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store, (with $1 35 reported bid and $1 38@$1 40 asked for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat;) $1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 09 for New-York No. 3 Spring; 94c. for New-York "no grade" Spring, (2,000 bushels;) 94c.@98c. for rejected Spring, chiefly at 94c. for very poor; and within the previous (nominal) range for Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been fairly active, in good part for shipment, opening about ½c. a bushel lower, but closing steady at the reduced figures. The bulk of the business has been in new Mixed Western....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, at 63c.; for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing steady at this rate, 62¾c.@63c. (nominally) for new Low Mixed do.; 56c.@63½c., chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 57c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store; 68c. for old do., New-York inspection, car lots; 62c. (in part) for new White Western, car lots; 54½c.@56c. for unmerchantable; 61c.@64½c. for poor to choice new Yellow Southern, from dock and delivered; and 61½c. for new Yellow Jersey, from dock....Also, of new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, 5,000 bushels, February option, at 63½c., and 5,000 bushels do., (privilege reserved to seller to deliver an additional 5,000 bushels,) at 63c. ₩ bushel....Rye, Malt, and Buck-wheat about as last quoted....Barley has been more freely dealt in and quoted steadier in price, with sales reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, chiefly Canada product, at $1 30 for bright No. 1 Canada, $1 15 for No. 2 Bay, $1@$1 05 for No. 3 Canada, 82½c. for Canada East, (in store,) 90c. for two-rowed State, (10,000 bushels,) 85c. for do., from track, (car lots,) and 95c. for No. 3 four-rowed State, (3,000 bushels.)....Canada Peas held higher, but inactive....Oats have been in more request, on local trade account, at improved prices, closing strong, with sales reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at 48c. for very good Mixed Western, (10,500 bushels,) afloat; 44½c.@47½c. for Mixed do., odd lots; 49½c.@51c. for White Western, from cars; 47½c. for poor White Western, (7,500 bushels,) in store; 44½c. for New-York "no grade," part in store; 48¾c. for New-York Light Mixed; 48c. for New-York No. 2; 52c. for strictly prime White State, and 49c. for do. Mixed do., afloat....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment....Clover-seed steady but quiet; 250 bags State sold since our last at 14¾c.@14½c., the latter rate for prime, the quotation which should have been given in our last; export call less satisfactory; offerings of prime to strictly choice Seed, however, limited....Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 10,000 bags ex-Jorawur reported at $1 92½, gold.

HEMP—Quiet to-day at former figures; sales reported of 800 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, (February shipment,) at 2⅝c., gold.

HIDES—Less active at unchanged prices; sales 200 New-Orleans Kips, 400 Country Cow, and 700 City Slaughter on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 136,700 Hides and 1,278 bales do., against 168,200 Hides and 1,119 bales do. same time last year.

HONEY—Moderately sought after, chiefly for export, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba at 80c., gold, ₩ gallon. A few lots of Mexican recently sold for shipment on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively moderate request, with New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 16c.@18c.;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly inquired after on the basis of the recently reduced figures. Upper in demand and steady.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, sales were made of 300 bbls. good to choice at 50c.@60c.; and, at auction, 100 bbls. at 47½c.@56c.; market otherwise dull to-day.

NAILS—A limited inquiry has been noted for supplies on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60@$1 62½; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₩ 280 lb....Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 37c. for merchantable (as yesterday;) sales 100 bbls. at this price.

PETROLEUM—Crude held more firmly, but quiet, here; quoted at 8 3-16c.@8¼c. (with sales of 2,000 bbls. at 8 3 16c.,) in bulk, and 11¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined quoted stronger in the local market, with early delivery at the close 14⅜, but without activity; sales 4,000 bbls....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, 14⅛c., with sales of 6,000 bbls....at Baltimore, for early delivery, 14c.@14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted easier on a limited business....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 65@$20 85 for uninspected and inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ₩ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 for new and $15 for old....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at $20 70@$20 75; March at $20 80@$20 85; April at $20 95@$21, and May at $21 25 with transactions. Contracts for 1,000 bbls., February, changed to April, at a difference of 25c. ₩ bbl., or equal to $21 for April....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted steady at 9c.@9¾c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 9⅞c.@10c. ₩ lb....Western Hogs at 8⅞c.@9¼c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats quoted as before on a fair demand, mainly for City....Sales have been reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@12c., the latter rate for light; 70 bxs. Rib Bellies, part heavy, at 10½c.; 75 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 12c.@12½c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon has been quoted stronger in price, favored by Western advices, with a better export inquiry; sales, 350 bxs. City Long Clear for the Continent at 11c.; 150 bxs. do. for the West Indies at 11c.@11¼c. And for Western delivery, 250 bxs. Short Rib at 10½c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear at 10¾c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 10½c. And at Kansas City, 400 bxs. Short Rib at 10¼c....Western Lard moderately active, but at lower prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 775 tcs. prime, for shipment, at 12 11-16c., closing at 12⅝c. bid; 150 tcs. off grade at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. And of Western Kettle, 50 tcs. at 13¼c., the price at which the sale mentioned in our last was made....And, for forward delivery of Western Steam, sales have been made of 500 tcs., February option, at 12⅝c., closing at 12⅝c.; 1,250 tcs., March, at 12¾c.@12⅞c., closing at 12¾c.; 2,500 tcs., April, at 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12⅞c. as the best bid; 1,000 tcs., May, at 13 1-32c.@13 3-32c., closing at 13 1-32c. ₩ lb....City Lard dull, with sales reported of only small lots City Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c.; and small lots of No. 1 do., 12⅛c.@12¼c....Refined Lard inactive and weaker in price, quoted for the Continent at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., and for the West Indies at 12½c.@12⅝c. ₩ lb....Beef quiet at former rates; 100 bbls. sold....Butter and Cheese unaltered....Eggs a shade cheaper on moderate dealings....Tallow fairly active, with sales of 95,000 lb. very good to choice at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., of which were 50,000 lb. City at 9⅜c.; and 40 tcs. at 9⅛c. ₩ lb....Stearine dull with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 12⅞c., and prime to choice City, 12⅞c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate request at somewhat easier rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 35@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@26c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude inactive at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, and moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8⅛c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7¼c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount. Otherwise business very tame.

SPICES—Have been comparatively dull, yet quoted about steady, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47c.@47½c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14¼c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@24c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 9c.@11c., gold, ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand, with Potato quoted at 4⅜c.@5c., Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Has been inactive at former figures, with Sicily at from $85@$140 for interior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in to-day, chiefly on refining account, at about previous figures—market showing weakness. Sales reported of 627 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; 500 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.; 100 hhds. Demerara (Centrifugal) at 8½c.; 75 hhds. mixed stock at 7⅜c.@8⅛c., and 230 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c. Dealings, each of the last two days, on a restricted scale, (our reports of which have been crowded out.)....Refined steady and in fair request.

WHISKY—Dull and irregular; quoted on 'Change at $1 10½ asked. Sales, before 'Change, of 50 bbls. at this price. Yesterday's sales (our report of which, with several other items, crowded out this morning,) were at $1 10 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights at generally steady rates. In the chartering line trade has been quiet, with quotations essentially as before....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 650 bales Cotton, (mainly through freight,) reported on the basis of ¼d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ 60 lb.; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; 2,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 2,500 bags Oat-meal, (of through freight,) at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 613 tons hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Residuum, at 5s. ₩ bbl., and an American ship, 998 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at 43s. 6d....For London, by steam, 250 bags Clover-seed, reported at 45s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 8½d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce, and 1,000 bxs. Bacon, (of through freight,) at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Hull, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin, (of recent shipment,) reported at 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 355 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9d. ₩ bushel, and 75 tons Leather, reported at 80s. ₩ ton....For Oporto, a British brig, 260 tons, hence, with about 14,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel....For Barcelona, an American schooner, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Genoa, the American schooner, 453 tons, hence, with general cargo, mentioned a few days since as reported at about £900, gets £800....For Dunedin, a British bark, 394 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Pernambuco, a British bark, 277 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 517 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $20....For Matanzas, a British bark, 343 tons, and an American schooner, hence, with Empty Casks, and an American schooner, 360 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Matanzas and orders, a British brig, 363 tons, and a British schooner, 105 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, reported, (as chartered there,) at 20c....For St. Jago de Cuba and back, an American brig, 368 tons, reported at 37½c. for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, direct, a British brig, 358 tons, and a British schooner, 248 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 21c....For Jamaica, an American brig, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,950....For Barbados, an American schooner, about 2,700 bbls. capacity, hence, with Shooks, reported at 20c., and back north of Hatteras, with Molasses at $2 87½....For Yarmouth, N. S., a British bark, 267 tons, with Railroad Iron, from New-Orleans, reported at $7, gold....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8 50, currency....For San Francisco, a ship, 1,252 tons, (to arrive from the South,) with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at about $11 50 ₩ ton....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $5....For Boston, two schooners, hence, with Coal, reported at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Railroad Ties, from Roanoke River, reported at 30c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94⅛ for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; new 5s, 105¼; Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16d. for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 16.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 100⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 26—4 P. M.—Rentes, 66f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 18,200 bales, of which 10,800 bales were American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,800 bales were American. Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ₩ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 26—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 49s. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil opened at 23s. 9d.@24s., and closed at 24s. ₩ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 3d.@50s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum, 32¾f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Spanish Gold, 211@211½. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States 60 days' Gold, 3½@4, premium; short sight Gold, 5½@6 premium. Sugar quiet.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 10,100 bales; gross, 10,641 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,550 bales; to France, 3,219 bales; coastwise, 1,474 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, 335,226 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton steady and quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,283 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,004 bales; to the Continent, 2,912 bales; to the Channel, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 414 bales; sales, 1,566 bales; stock, 75,108 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Wool—The market continues quiet without important changes; the demand is moderate, manufacturers purchasing only in small lots as wanted, and prices are quite steady. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 45c.@47½c. for X and XX, and 48c.@50c. for Medium and No. 1; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 42c.@45c. for X and Medium; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 52c.@62c. for washed; 40c.@49c. for unwashed, and 37c.@52c. for Super and X pulled; California Wool at 14c.@24c. for Fall and 22c.@37c. for Spring.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.—Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

That earnest desire for reform in all branches of the public service which now fills the hearts of our dear Democratic friends and brethren was illustrated early in the session by the summary removal of Republican doorkeepers and clerks connected with the House of Representatives, and the substitution for them of good and trustworthy Confederate soldiers. The same spirit is now shown in the dismissal of two very useful and experienced clerks, invaluable to the House, who have held office, we believe, since BUCHANAN'S time. They are Dr. MEHAFFY, Reading Clerk, and Mr. J. W. CLAYTON, Assistant Journal Clerk. Both these gentlemen have necessarily acquired that familiarity with their duties, and with the technical forms of the House, which no money can buy, and which rendered them highly valuable, though little known, public servants. They were discharged simply to make room for a couple of Democrats. Upon this Mr. J. M. BARCLAY, Chief Journal Clerk, promptly resigned, preferring, as he says, to "select the time" of his retirement himself, rather than wait to be ignominiously turned adrift. Mr. BARCLAY has been of immense value to successive Speakers of the House, and it was only the other day that Mr. KERR was glad to enforce a decision by citing Mr. BARCLAY'S authority in its favor. In driving out such gentlemen as these, will any one pretend that the public service is benefited? It only shows what kind of "civil service reform" we should get from the Democrats in the event of their return to power. But we doubt whether such measures as these will bring the party many votes next November.

Last year a provision was smuggled through Congress for the special benefit of the express companies, increasing the postage on what is denominated "third-class matter" from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce. This was done by means of an artful amendment inserted at the last moment in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and there was no doubt whatever that Adams' Express Company was the one which had chiefly been engaged in securing this bit of legislative hocus-pocus. The public were made to bear an additional tax for the benefit of a few express companies. Yesterday a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives for the repeal of this scandalous clause, and passed without opposition. The express company above mentioned has not been giving any "superb banquets" this session in Washington. Mr. GARFIELD, however, declares that the responsibility for the obnoxious tax on knowledge rests with Postmaster JEWELL. Mr. RANDALL might do worse than inquire a little more particularly into the mystery.

Mr. RANDALL'S Appropriation Committee have not achieved a brilliant success in their paring down of the estimates of the Military Academy. In fact, they have fairly laid themselves open to the charge sustained by Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, of striking a blow at West Point "in a cowardly, blundering manner." Not content with reducing the pay of cadets, they have neglected to insert any appropriation for rations, and they have made the salary items all round include allowance for forage and quarters, which are payable in kind and cannot be commuted. After the committee have amended their bill by inserting the charges which they have omitted in disregard of law, the saving effected on the Military Academy appropriation will be rather less manifest. Messrs. RANDALL and HOLMAN are probably aware by this time that it is much easier to make a general declaration that they can save forty millions a year on the expenses of the Government than to discover practicable methods of doing it.

The *Evening Post* has a startling explanation to offer of the forgeries and breach of trust with which Mr. WINSLOW, of Boston, is charged. It appears that his alleged misdeeds, and others like them, are all owing to paper money. "The daily use," we are told, "of a lying and dishonest currency has dulled men's perceptions of the worth and beauty of truth and honesty." "The false seeming of money which is not money" has led men to forge and steal. It would not be hard for the philosopher who propounds this ingenious theory to prove that the reason why so many murders are committed in New-York is that we do not at once return to specie payments. May not our paper currency also have something to do with the present mild Winter? It would be well to trace out all the effects of this "baleful influence" while we are about it.

A political crisis in the British Columbian Ministry has followed the announcement of the intention of the Dominion of Canada to abandon the Pacific Railroad enterprise. The building of this road was one of the conditions upon which British Columbia entered the confederation. The work would be enormously expensive, and, when finished, would long be run at a loss. The Dominion Government offers a bonus of $750,000 in lieu of the railroad; but this proposition, as might be expected, is indignantly rejected by the British Columbians. The result is that, on a correlative question, the Ministry has been defeated. An appeal to the Imperial Government is threatened, and the more ardent champions of the anti-Dominion party openly discuss the project of annexation to the United States. A local poet celebrates the crisis in a strain beginning thus:

"The terms are broken: we now are free.
No longer shall we suffer
The insults that for years were met
From each Canadian duffer."

The history of a City railroad is told in a very striking manner by Mr. ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, in our columns to-day. It is the Bleecker Street Road which is described, and Mr. SOUTHWORTH is in a situation to know the facts about it, for he holds the post of Receiver. We are told that ever since 1866 the President, Mr. CONOVER, has used the road to "aggrandize his relations, who, by corrupt means, assisted largely to its decay and insolvency." Mr. CONOVER, while individually representing one of the largest interests in the corporation, never paid a dollar for his stock or bonds. Other serious charges are brought against him. On the organization of the company in 1865 bonds were given away to the amount of $434,000. The road has been systematically "plundered by its officers and employes," and its "moneys have been appropriated for corrupt purposes in legislation." Altogether, this seems to be a concern of which New-York City has no great reason to be proud. But who got the $434,000, and who were the legislators who have helped to "plunder" the road? Perhaps it is almost too late in the day to expect much information on these interesting points.

If something cannot be done to prevent the wholesale waste of Croton water in large factories and business houses, we shall soon be made the victims of a water famine. At present it seems to be the custom in many of these establishments to let the water run from the taps all night, lest it should freeze—of which there has certainly been very little danger this Winter. We are not surprised to find that the Commissioners are seriously thinking again of insisting on the use of water-meters. During the Tweed rule, something of the sort was planned, and probably there was jobbery mixed up with it—although the water-meter invented and made under a special contract was *not* a job, and is said to have involved the inventor in great and unmerited loss. We do not see much necessity for the use of such meters in private houses, but it may become absolutely necessary some day to insist upon placing them in large factories and other establishments of the kind.

There is another jar in the Democratic happy family in Congress. The aggressive patriots who constitute the majority in the House complain that their friends in the Senate have not been "vigorous enough" to meet the political necessities of the hour. It was only the other day that Democratic Senators were insisting on the necessity of developing in the House some well-defined policy on which to go before the country, and now the distracted party in the House reply by demanding that the Democrats in the Senate should show the way by adopting a "stronger policy" than they have heretofore pursued. Attempts have been made before now to construct a policy without the aid of principles, but their success has hardly been such as to encourage the Congressional representatives of the Democratic Party to repeat the experiment. Not a week passes which does not reveal some new and irreconcilable difference between the various sections of the party, and after a protracted wrangle of several months longer, the leaders will probably settle down to the inevitable conclusion that they must take their chances before the country without having any policy worth mentioning.

The special points on which the Democrats in the Senate are expected to show some new found "vigor" are Mr. MORTON'S Mississippi resolutions, and his resolutions touching the question of States' rights. The latter were introduced on Dec. 15, and contain four separate propositions: 1. The people of the United States constitute a nation; 2. The Government of the United States is not a compact between the States, but was formed by the people "in their primary capacity"; 3. The States, like the National Government, find the sanction and security for their rights in the Federal Constitution; and, 4. The doctrine that a State has the right to secede is equally opposed to the idea of nationality and to the spirit and structure of the Constitution. On Dec. 20, Senator MCDONALD gave notice that when the resolutions of his colleague came up he would offer another set as substitutes for them. The Democratic Senators are to meet in caucus to-day to consider the advisability of supporting these counter resolutions, and there is thus a fair promise of having a lively partisan debate, in which the display of historical erudition will probably be its only appropriate feature for this Centennial era of reconciliation and good feeling. In affording men like Senator EATON an opportunity for airing their peculiar views, it is likely to leave the Democrats further from a harmonious policy than ever.

"NO STEP BACKWARD."

For a party which professes to favor no backward steps on the road to specie payments, the Democrats have displayed most remarkable opposition to every step forward which the Republican Party has taken toward that end. Since the opening of the present session of Congress, thirteen bills and two resolutions bearing on questions of national finance have been introduced by Democratic members of the House of Representatives. All of these are hostile either in letter or spirit to an early resumption of specie payments, and all propose in one form or other, to dishonor the solemn pledge of the nation on this and kindred subjects.

The session had hardly begun when five bills were before the House for the declared purpose of repealing the Resumption act of last January. These were introduced by SOUTHARD, of Ohio; JONES, of Kentucky; BRIGHT, of Tennessee, and LANDERS and HOLMAN, of Indiana. Then followed another group of bills similar to the one introduced by Mr. BOGY in the Senate, providing for the payment of duties on imports in legal-tender notes. These were fathered by SPARKS, of Illinois; STONE, of Missouri; RIDDLE, of Tennessee, and HARTZELL, of Illinois. Meanwhile, the more cautious spirits who either claim or aspire to the position of leaders in a party which seems but little disposed to follow any of them, took a hand in the business of financial prescription. Mr. WOOD produced his plan "to facilitate the resumption of specie payments without contraction of the currency"; Mr. MORRISON submitted his method of "preparing for the resumption of specie payments," and Mr. PAYNE introduced the conference bill "to provide for the (very) gradual resumption of specie payments." Then there was the ineffectual attempt of Mr. REA, of Missouri, to force the previous question on his resolution attributing all our commercial woes to the recent contraction of the currency, and Mr. HOLMAN'S, to secure a suspension of the rules for the introduction of his resolution protesting against the adoption of a specific period of resumption. Finally, Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, presented his thinly-concealed bid for repudiation in the form of a bill making the interest-bearing obligations of the United States "payable according to the proper legal construction of the laws under which they were issued."

One and all of these bills are measures to provide for a breach of public faith. Those which profess to be in the interest of specie resumption are as obviously calculated to defeat it as the first batch of bills, in which men fresh from inflationist constituencies in the West and South openly stated their purpose to stop all further advances on the way toward hard money. It is instructive to observe, however, with how much energy Democrats who hold any position before the country disclaim opposition to the general principle that the Government notes should be brought to par with coin. Even those who, like Mr. BOGY, favor a modified form of repudiation, in the substitution of legal-tender notes for gold in the payment of Customs duties are obliged, for the sake of appearances, to profess a belief that by adopting their nostrum the premium on gold would disappear. It is true that there is not the same agreement among members of the Democratic Party about paying Customs duties in paper that there is on the subject of repealing the Resumption act of January, 1875. Yet there is no essential difference between the two proposals. The one contemplates the violation of a pledge given a dozen years ago, and the other seeks to revoke an equally binding promise made a year ago.

So far, therefore, as can be judged from the financial legislation proposed by them, the Democrats in the House of Representatives have three different methods of preventing resumption. First, get rid of the Resumption act, and, pending the adoption of some comprehensive scheme of inflation, leave matters where they were previous to the passage of that act. Second, make the process of resumption so cumbrous and so costly that it cannot be effected before the close of the century, and, of course, get rid of any fixed date of resumption. Third, by way of making the accumulation of gold in the Treasury as nearly impossible as it can be made, drive all the specie out of the country by dispensing with the only source of demand for it—the payment of duties in gold. A party with a financial programme of which these are the only features yet given to the world, might fitly drop the hollow pretense of seeking to make any progress whatever toward specie payments.

THE SUFFRAGE.

There is probably no subject which receives more private and less public discussion than certain evils which attach to universal suffrage in this country. It is to Gen. GRANT'S credit that he had the courage in his last annual Message to distinctly advocate the imposition of an educational restriction. One occasionally sees a similar suggestion in reviews, or in papers whose circulation is chiefly among the educated and property-possessing classes. But the whole subject is carefully avoided in all ordinary political discussion, though no one of any intelligence pretends to deny that universal suffrage involves very serious evils, which, if they do not go to the essential principle, certainly demand consideration of the question how they may be removed. If the organs of public opinion evade the question, however, the great body of citizens, whose views and feelings make up the substance of public opinion, certainly do not. Probably a very considerable majority of both the great parties are thoroughly convinced that intelligence and a moderate property interest as conditions of suffrage would save us from many difficulties with which we are now struggling, apparently almost without hope.

The reason for this anomalous relation between public opinion and political action is quite simple. No party has yet felt strong enough to propose a change. Had either one ventured to do so, it would have been pretty sure to lose enough votes to throw elections into the hands of its opponents. And it must be added that neither party has yet been managed with sufficient disinterestedness to make it at all safe to suppose that it would not take advantage of such a step if made by its rival. It is well understood that the Republican Party has a larger proportion of members who would favor some modification of the suffrage than the Democratic Party; but it would not do to assume that if the Democrats should propose such a modification, the Republican managers would forbear to proclaim themselves the true "friends of the people," and their opponents as "aristocrats in disguise."

The effect of the fear which all politicians naturally entertain of losing any part of their strength, on which they have but a feeble hold, is very obvious in our political history. It is not the majority of each party which necessarily shapes its policy; it is generally any portion of the party which is likely to be driven over to the opposite side, and which is large enough to change victory into defeat. This is the reason why any modification of the suffrage has been as difficult to accomplish as the feat of lifting one's self by the waistband. No party could propose such a measure, even on a small scale and under special circumstances, intending the act only as an experiment, without running great risk of general defeat. This same influence of an unstable minority which may swing from one side to the other, and change the result of great contests in which the interest of such minority is relatively very slight, may be seen in the management of affairs in all our governments, national, State, and municipal. The singular degree of attention paid to all matters involving patronage is an instance in point. The great majority of each party care nothing for patronage, are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and only desire that the civil service in all departments shall be efficient and of reasonable cost. Yet it would be unsafe to say that either party usually rests its chief aim for regulating the service upon either efficiency or economy. On the contrary, from the paving of a street to the building of a State capitol or the maintenance of a national navy, the opposing parties show more zeal over the question of how much money is to be made available for political purposes than over most other considerations. In a rough way, the higher motives are kept in view, and in cases of importance responsible leaders feel the restraint of sound public opinion; but even in these cases they are obliged to contend against the pressure of the mass of their associates, who are anxious only to obtain patronage for themselves, or to keep it out of the hands of their rivals. And the cause of this really scandalous conduct is that in each party there is a certain proportion of men who belong to it for what they can make out of it, and who are ready to desert it when higher pay or better rations are likely to be had from another party.

Yet, it is obvious that a question of so much importance as the evils arising in certain instances from the present distribution of the suffrage cannot always be kept out of the field of politics. What is to be feared is that it will some day be forced on the country in a hasty and imperative fashion, arousing prejudices of a bitter kind on all sides, and giving rise to consequences of an embarrassing nature, which should be avoided, if possible. The only safeguard against such a result is candid and temperate public discussion. And certainly the City of New-York, which has for years presented, in the case of its property-holders, a most conspicuous example of taxation without representation, would be a suitable place in which to begin this discussion, and to give it a practical turn.

STRUCK JURIES FOR MURDERERS.

The question of the insanity of murderers is becoming one of mingled gravity and absurdity. Here is JOHN SCANNELL, acquitted only last November of the charge of murdering THOMAS DONAHUE, on the ground of insanity, and committed to the State Asylum for the Insane, and now pronounced sane by Prof. ORDRONAUX, State Commissioner of Lunacy, and a physician of standing, Dr. GRAY, of Utica. At this no one will be surprised; not the public; not the medical profession; we might just venture to conjecture not the jury who acquitted SCANNELL; not his counsel; least of all, SCANNELL himself. To the unimpaneled mind, better evidence there could not be of a mind sane, collected, clear, and determined than SCANNELL'S pursuit of DONAHUE for two years, until he at last shot him deliberately to death, firing four shots after the first had taken effect. Yet he was acquitted on the ground of insanity. And far be it from us to insinuate that he was a responsible being and a murderer. That question was decided by an intelligent jury of his fellow-citizens; and we all know what an inestimably valuable and altogether awful institution the intelligent jury is. But we do humbly venture to point out the remarkable fact that the human mind, once impaneled, draws from the same facts very different conclusions from those drawn by the same mind unimpaneled, and that there is no subject upon which these conclusions are likely to be so divergent as that of the insanity of a murderer, or of a homicide, if that word would be more soothing. No one is better aware of this impaneled peculiarity than the criminal lawyer, and nowadays in most cases he rarely fails to put in a plea of insanity, with others, in defense of the manslayer whom he represents. The defense resolves itself into the two highly consistent pleas, that the prisoner did not commit the homicide, and that when he did he was insane. This reminds us of the defense against the charge of stealing a tea-kettle; first, that the tea-kettle was not taken; next, that it was returned, and, finally, that the complainant had no tea-kettle.

But why is it that of all persons tried for crime, only murderers are insane? There are various kinds of mania and of monomania; and among others kleptomania, or the insanity which prompts to stealing, is distinctly recognized by a large number of psychologists and physicians who are of highly respectable standing. And yet the plea of kleptomania is rarely put in the cases of the many prisoners arraigned for theft. We do, indeed, call to mind the defense set up, some years ago, of a man who had forged notes to the amount of many hundred thousand dollars, that he had "a mania for making commercial paper," and a very pretty plea it was. Notwithstanding its prettiness, however, it did not avail the gentleman in any way, and he was found guilty, just as if he had been the sanest man in Wall street. But why should not a plea of insanity be set up as a defense in cases of arson, or of incendiarism for the sake of insurance? Nothing surely could be better suited to the temper of an insane man than the sight of a house in flames, and if it ended in a great conflagration, so much the finer show for the crazy man's eyes.

Out of this perplexity, at once grievous and ridiculous, there is perhaps no exit except by the slow and uncertain process of the elevation of the intelligent juryman to the intellectual and moral plane from which he would see and resent the plea of insanity, as ordinarily set up, as an insult to his understanding and an outrage upon his sense of right. This, however, is, at best, very uncertain and incalculably remote. Perhaps there is another remedy—struck juries of physicians and physiologists in cases of the plea of insanity. The issue in such cases is not one strictly of fact. Insanity is not an act; it is not a motive; it is a condition. And it is a condition the decision as to which is to be reached in a trustworthy manner only by experts. The opinions of A, B, and C, companions or acquaintances of the prisoner, that on certain occasions he behaved as if he were insane, are worth absolutely nothing. Testimony as to his acts themselves, however irregular or unaccountable they may have been, are worth little, if any, more. It would not receive from a man like Prof. ORDRONAUX, or from a physician like Dr. HAMMOND, more than a passing attention. Such men would submit the accused person himself to tests which would settle the question to a certainty in a very short time. Their opinion as experts is now called in evidence; but they are set up in court and vexed with questions; and, more important than all, their opinions go to the jury merely as parts of the testimony upon which the jury are to pass and find a verdict of guilty or not guilty. But if an indicted homicide be really insane, there is no question for the jury. He is an irresponsible person, to whom guilt is impossible. If sane, then there is a question as to his guilt. But the condition of insanity is one that can be determined only by experts, and they would not disagree upon it one time in a hundred. Why then may it not be provided by statute that the question of the insanity of persons indicted for felony shall be decided, finally, by a jury of experts? The point is worthy the consideration of our jurists and legislators.

SOLVED AT LAST.

The mysterious mound-builders of the Mississippi Valley have been a source of much solid satisfaction to patriotic Americans. It is true that we knew nothing whatever about the mound-builders, but neither, for that matter, did any one else; and it was quite certain that when we boldly asserted that they were a prehistoric race there was no danger that any European antiquarian would disprove the assertion. But now comes Prof. DENTON, and ruthlessly snatches from us our only antiquities. He tells us that the mounds were built only four hundred years ago, and that the builders, instead of being a prehistoric race, were merely ordinary Mexicans.

Prof. DENTON bases his assertion of the identity of the Mexicans and the mound-builders upon two remarkable facts. In the mounds are found pieces of volcanic glass—such glass as is found in Mexico; and CORTEZ, when he invaded the latter country, found copper tools made of a variety of metal which he instantly recognized as coming from the Lake Superior copper mines. The inference to be drawn from these facts is evident. Whenever a Mexican wanted a trifle of copper, he simply went to Lake Superior and got it. As the journey was a rather long one, he naturally filled his pockets before starting with pieces of volcanic glass, a very little of which, when used as an article of food, goes a long way; and as the road was somewhat infested with Indians and wild beasts, he wisely threw up a mound or two as a breastwork wherever he encamped for a night. Of course, he occasionally dropped a few bits of unusually tough glass, when breakfasting in camp, and hence we find glass and mounds in close proximity to one another. The desire for copper was then probably very general among the Mexicans, just as the desire for Texan cattle is in our day. Thus a large number of Mexicans doubtless stepped over to Lake Superior in leisure moments for a pound or two of copper, and these frequent journeys fully account in Prof. DENTON'S mind for the frequency of mounds in the Mississippi Valley, and the abundance of copper in Mexico at the time of CORTEZ'S invasion. When Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards, copper probably went out of fashion. At all events, the Mexicans no longer went to Lake Superior in search of it, and their neglected camps crumbled into shapeless and meaningless mounds.

The only thing which could possibly reconcile us to the destruction of our cherished prehistoric mound-builders is the ingenuity and clearness of Prof. DENTON'S demonstration that the real mound-builders were stray Mexicans. There are dull persons who might easily have misinterpreted the above-mentioned facts as to copper and volcanic glass, and held them to mean that the mound-builders were an independent race of people who went to Mexico occasionally to lay in their Winter glass, and paid for it in copper. The Professor's interpretation, however, is much more satisfactory and interesting. He ought to have carried his theory still further, and proved that the Egyptians were merely Mexicans who traveled a little further than the mound-builders. Copper tools are found in Egypt as well as in Mexico, and the people of both countries were apparently equally fond of pyramids. If we assume that whenever it occurred to a Mexican that a pyramid would look nicely in his front yard he went over to Egypt and selected one—dropping, it may be, an occasional copper tool out of his coat pocket as he stooped to thoroughly examine the interior of his chosen pyramid—we need have no further doubt that the Egyptians and Mexicans were the same people. In fact, if we adopt the Professor's apparent axiom that the finding of the same article in two countries proves that the inhabitants of each belonged to the same race, the science of ethnology will be greatly simplified. We can consider that we are all Chinamen because we drink tea, and that BARNUM is an Esquimaux because he associates with a Polar bear. Perhaps the discovery of this great scientific axiom is worth more than the fondly-cherished belief in the antiquity of our mounds. After all, we need not tell our foreign visitors that Prof. DENTON has solved the mound mystery. When they ask to see some relics of the mound-builders' work, we can show them certain marvelous specimens of architecture in this City. They will never detect our patriotic fraud, nor fancy it possible that intelligent beings of the nineteenth century reared such monstrous and misshapen piles. Thus shall we satisfy their desire for the marvelous, and send them home prepared to write volumes of learned essays upon the "Probable Purpose and Possible Builders of the Tall Towers of the New World."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Norma," with Mme. Titiens, Miss Beaumont, and Signori Baccei and Reyna, written of in these columns on Tuesday, was represented at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of an audience still larger and more brilliant than that which witnessed Mme. Titiens' operatic début, Monday. The representation was marked by the same characteristics as its predecessor, and we shall have said enough in emphasis of previous commendation when we have observed that to miss any of the performances in which Mme. Titiens takes part is to have foregone a pleasure for the loss of which after-years are not likely to bring compensation. The artist whose majestic presence and grand lyric and dramatic style give fresh life to Bellini's oft-told tale is to have, seemingly, no successors. With her, "Norma" and "Semiramide" and "Fidelio" will depart from the stage—at least during the life-time of the present generation. Hence the special interest of the current brief season, an interest, be it added, in no way indicative of any lack of positive attractiveness in the entertainment, for Mme. Titiens' *Norma* is a magnificent specimen of lyric tragedy, and the support afforded the prima-donna is in every sense satisfactory. It is gratifying to observe that the public is alive to these facts, for the demand for seats for "Norma" has been so great as to lead the management to announce a third performance of the opera for to-morrow, when it will be sung instead of "Lucrezia Borgia," which will be brought out on Monday.

TO-DAY'S "THEATRICAL MATINEE."

The representation of "Julius Cæsar" given for the special edification and gratification of the dramatic profession takes place at Booth's Theatre, this afternoon. The audience will not be the least interesting feature of the performance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article contained in your issue of the 25th inst., you say, in criticising my action in seizing two outward-bound vessels for having violated the Shipping act: "He differs with the law as laid down by Secretary Bristow, and he is determined to punish all masters who do not take his interpretation of it."

I have taken oath and given bonds that I will enforce the Shipping act so far as it relates to my office in this port, and propose to do it, so long as I am in office. Under an amendment, pushed through both houses and signed by the President—all in about forty-eight hours—it was claimed on behalf of vessels in the West India and Mexican trade, and conceded in a circular by the then Secretary of the Treasury, that such vessels were exempt from the supervision of a Shipping Commissioner in the shipment and paying off of their crews. The United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York resisted such a construction, and suit was commenced against the steamer—that the West India and Mexican trading vessels were not exempted from the supervision of the Shipping Commissioner. This decision was appealed from to the United States Circuit Court, which confirmed the ruling of the court below—holding that the crews of vessels in the trades alluded to must be shipped under the supervision of a Shipping Commissioner. This was in 1873, since which no change in the law bearing upon these trades has taken place. Collectors, as I have understood, have always been ready since then to clear vessels in the trades alluded to without the Commissioner's certificate; yet in this port the law, as interpreted by the courts, has been enforced, and, so far as my duty in the matter is concerned, it seems to me that I have no choice but to enforce the law and bring into court all who intentionally and wilfully violate its clearly defined provisions.

C. G. DUNCAN,
United States Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1876.

THE ROAD TO RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your remarks of yesterday's paper, "The Road to Resumption," you have struck the true and only sensible course to be adopted to ever arrive at resumption. As you say, you may call it contraction if you please, but the principle you lay down is the old financial doctrine adhered to by the best educated of our fathers in finance, both in England and the United States. Nicholas Biddle, when President of the United States Bank, found that the bank was losing its specie, and its large circulation was becoming dangerous. He at once commenced hoarding his Mexican and Spanish silver dollars, and American half dollars, as well as five franc pieces, for there was but little, if any, gold in circulation in those days. At the same time the bank curtailed its discounts and drew in its circulation from its various branches. At one time the bank had $18,000,000 of specie in its vaults, principally silver and part French gold. A few of the present generation may remember the desperate attempt made by the adherents of President Jackson to break the bank by demanding specie at the branches of Mobile, Louisville, Savannah, and other places. The engineer of this financial trick was the old house of Beers, Booth & St. Johns—long gone out of sight of those of the present day. Mr. Biddle was too much for the red-hot Democrats of that time; he found out their design, and dispatched clerk after clerk from the bank, each taking as much gold as he could conveniently carry, and they arrived at their destination in time to redeem all notes presented. It was this foresight and prudent management of Mr. Biddle that gained for him the praise and encomiums of the Directors of the bank, for he had saved it from disaster, however, by contracting the circulation and hoarding the specie, and for this and other precautionary financial acts of Mr. Biddle he was complimented by the Directors with a present of a silver set valued at $18,000. This was at the height of Mr. Biddle's financial career, for after the bank had commenced losing its specie, and had gone on in a different line of policy of discounting freely and loaning its notes to speculators in lands, cotton, and cattle, and then issuing sixteen millions of post-notes to the merchants of New-York, based on their own paper, which was protested at maturity, and, in the year 1839, the suspended debt amounted to $22,000,000, out of a capital of $35,000,000—showing this large amount tied up and useless—and when the panic took place in 1841, the specie was gone, and the bank had land and houses only to redeem its paper, and then it failed, bringing ruin on thousands. These statements are truthful and historical. The writer was at the time alluded to in the bank, and had served there by the side of Mr. Biddle for several years—up to 1840—Mr. Biddle having resigned the year before.

I say, let the currency question alone, contract gradually the circulation, and reserve the specie, economize importations, and the nation will gain strength enough in a few years to resume with safety a specie basis; and, of all things, avoid the medicine of the quacks in Congress like Kelley and others.

C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876.

HELP THE POOR FAMILIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A cry of extreme poverty comes to us from almost every quarter of the City where the laboring people live. Three hard Winters have followed one another, so that the savings of thousands of families have been consumed. A great deal of work, both public and private, has been given up for the season; the usual charities of the fortunate classes have been much lessened by the low condition of business, and even the usual chores of work are not given out among the poor by families, as in former years.

The consequence of all this is that great numbers of hard-working, honest, industrious laboring families know not where to turn to get bread to keep their children from suffering. Each day stories come to us from the teachers of our industrial schools of poor families in distress; of widows with numbers of children, of sick women with little ones crying for bread, and laborers, with large families, who have been thrown out of work or are crippled by sickness or misfortune. Much good has already been done by ladies going to these schools and visiting directly the destitute cases. Through the kindness of others, warm dinners have been supplied to all the poor children in these schools, except in those far up town. Our lodging houses are crowded with homeless children.

It has been our custom at this season of the year, during the past few severe Winters, if special funds were sent in for the purpose, to employ them in sending out destitute but industrious families to places where work could be provided for them. In this way, last Winter and the Winter before, hundreds of very needy families were placed at once where they could take care of themselves. So far as we have heard, none of these families became chargeable upon the community again.

Contributions for this purpose would be used immediately for giving work and homes to poor families. They should be addressed for the "Emigration Fund of the Children's Aid Society." No gift of charity could possibly do more good at less expense.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A Western paper expresses the belief that the Pendleton element of the Democratic Party means war to the knife with Tilden and Hendricks.

The New-Orleans *Republican* appeals to its party in Louisiana to reduce extravagant salaries, and to be cautious to appoint none but honest men to office.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that Georgia will prove herself an ungrateful State if she does not reciprocate the affection so copiously bestowed upon her by Mr. Pendleton.

The law of Congress for the election of Congressmen in November does not affect States whose constitutions must be amended in order to effect a change in the day of the election of State officers.

The Democratic State Committee has organized by choosing Isaac N. Blodgett as Chairman, and William Butterfield as Secretary, and has decided to enter upon an active canvass of the State at once.

The legal right of George W. Cate to a seat in Congress from the Eighth District of Wisconsin is to be investigated by the Legislature of that State. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks the seat ought to be declared vacant, and a new election ordered.

The Philadelphia *Item* reports that Mr. J. Alexander Simpson will be a Republican candidate for nomination to Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, and it says that he is already giving the friends of Judge Kelley great uneasiness.

The Virginia Republican Association in Washington, after declaring in favor of Mr. Blaine, appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of their State, setting forth his services, and their confidence in his ability, integrity, and sound Republican patriotism.

Congressman Starkweather has written a letter to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* explaining his action in the appointment of a successor to United States Marshal Peter B. Carll, and saying that he made no movement until after he learned that a change was to be made.

John W. Woltz, member of the Virginia Republican State Committee, and Postmaster of Fredricksburg, denies that the committee declared for Mr. Blaine for President. He further expresses the belief that the Republicans of Virginia prefer Gen. Grant as their first choice.

Ex-Congressman Mason W. Tappan, who received the Republican nomination for Senator in the Eighth District of New-Hampshire, has declined "for reasons of a personal nature." At the same time he expresses the confident belief that the district can this year be carried by the Republicans.

The editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* expresses himself thus: "We had occasion to see a good deal of E. B. Washburne during the siege and the Commune of Paris, and we came to the conclusion that he is one of the few public men of the United States who rigidly preserve the primitive virtues in the most exalted position."

A Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* reports a visit there from one who came all the way from Washington, backed, it is said, by the influence of Representative Garfield, to look after the chances of Mr. Blaine in Ohio. It was understood to be the second choice of Ohio that the diplomatist was after, and he is reported to have returned to Washington without encountering particular discouragement.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News*, who was expelled from the privileges of the floor of the South Carolina House of Representatives, was informed that he must apologize before he could be readmitted. He accordingly wrote: "I am charged with accusing certain members of your honorable body with jobbing, corrupt practices, &c. I did make such a charge. It is true, and I am sorry for it." The House does not consider the "apology" satisfactory.

A letter is printed by the Rochester *Union* from Postmaster Stewart, of the House of Representatives, in which he says: "No man in the Union Army was ever treated by me, when captured, but as a prisoner of war—both with kindness and courtesy—and it is a well-known fact, known to hundreds, though I mention it, I hope, with due modesty, that often have I, out of my scanty stock, shared my rations with Union prisoners. And have time and time again bound up their wounds and ministered to their necessities when sick. I repeat, that these facts are so well known to my people, and even to those opposed to us, that my kindness entered into a proverb."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. Hudson McFarlan, a prominent citizen and politician, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence in Southfield, Orange County, of apoplexy, at the age of seventy-eight years. He had been a State Prison Inspector, represented Orange County in the Assembly for several terms, and had been for many years a Supervisor of the Town of Monroe.

The Milford (Penn.) *Herald* announces the death of Mr. Sipley, who had lived in solitude many years, in Green township, Pike County, Penn. He had been a wealthy merchant of New-York, but failing in business, his reverses so preyed on his mind that he fled to a wild and desolate place several miles from any habitation, where for thirty-two years he lived alone, sustaining himself by fishing and hunting.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THE BREAKING OF THE DIRECT CABLE—DOMINION SUPREME COURT BILL—NILE EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times*, in its financial article, has the following:

The following letter makes a statement of an extraordinary kind with regard to the frequent ruptures of the Direct Cable Company's wire. It is hardly possible to believe that malicious conduct of the kind here pointed out, could be adopted for any save the most sinister purposes, and for the sake of all concerned, it is to be hoped that the fullest investigation may be made as to the delay which occurred in making the successive breakages known. We are informed that on this last occasion the company sent word to the Stock Exchange before 11 o'clock in the morning, so that the responsibility of keeping back the announcement does not rest with it.

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY, LONDON, Jan. 25, 1876.

SIR: In your article of to-day you say respecting the Direct United States Cable: "It would appear that the news of the interruption was again known in the market to certain operators at least fifteen minutes before the notice was posted in the Stock Exchange, and during that short period Anglo-American stock jumped up nearly two per cent." While fully appreciating your laudable endeavor to stop an infamous system of gambling, which cannot be too strongly condemned, I beg to assure you that the evil lies much deeper than appears at first sight, and that you may do a great public service in supporting the Directors of the Direct United States Cable Company in obtaining a public inquiry into these nefarious proceedings and for bringing the perpetrators to justice. It is an undoubted fact that the ruptures of the Direct United States Cable, which have occurred in regular succession since the line opened, have been known to certain operators on the Stock Exchange, not hours, but some days, before they happened; and it is equally certain that the ruptured cable was in each case sound and perfect up to the very moment when the communication ceased, and that the ruptured ends, which have been brought home, prove beyond all doubt that the rupture was by violent means in a depth exceeding that of dragging anchors under ordinary circumstances.

(Signed,) ED. A. LUSHINGTON, Chairman.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, has determined to advise the Queen that the clause of the Dominion Parliament's bill creating the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which debars an appeal to the Privy Council of England, must be repealed. The correspondent also says an intimation to that effect has either been or will be sent to the Canadian Government.

The *Morning Echo* says intelligence was received yesterday from Col. Gordon, dated at Duffle, stating that he was safe and well. The surgeon of the expedition had died, and Col. Gordon was the only white man remaining. He had just reached the rapids, which he feared were impassable. If so, the further exploration of the Nile in a steamer would be impracticable.

The steam-ship State of Nevada, which recently arrived at Antwerp from New-York, and the British steamer Pallas came in collision there day before yesterday. A telegram reported that the State of Nevada was uninjured, but mail advices at hand to-day state that her rudder was twisted, her rudder-post bent, and her propeller frame broken. Her master awaits instructions whether to repair at Antwerp or proceed to the Clyde.

FRANCE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE—A LIBERAL POLICY NEEDED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times'* Paris telegram says it seems quite certain that the Senate in no case will contain a purely ministerial majority, as M. Buffet understands the term. The Cabinet could only find a majority by the support of the four Anti-Republican groups, including the irreconcilable Bonapartists and the ultra Legitimists, or by the union of the moderate Left with the Ministerialists. M. Buffet must renounce the least co-operation from the moderate Left. The Léon Say and Feray incident has placed an impassable barrier between the Left Centre and him. M. Buffet, then, can only govern with the four groups of the Right. He resolutely pushes the moderate Left toward the radical Left, and himself becomes the prisoner of the Bonapartists of all shades, being forced at the same time to reckon on the support of the Legitimists. Such a combination would be the signal for the most disasterous complications. If France is really to be saved another policy must prevail, a policy liberal, moderate, and firm against all violence and agitation. This policy is only possible with the Left Centre. Happily, the good sense and honest ideas of President MacMahon suffice to reassure France, and we may be certain that the next session will open under a Cabinet realizing the promise of Lille, and summoning around it the moderate men of all parties.

The 126 members which it is estimated the Party of the Left will have in the French Senate include those of every shade, exclusive of Radicals.

Another meeting of the Senatorial Delegates elected in the Department of the Seine was held to-day. Thiers, Gambetta, and Victor Hugo were present. There was considerable discussion, and the meeting ultimately terminated without passing any resolution or arranging for a fresh meeting. The leaders seemed to recognize the impossibility of arriving at any solution on the present occasion. At the conclusion of the meeting Gambetta stated that several names will be returned at the first ballot for Senators; and, if necessary, an agreement will certainly be established at the second ballot.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Hippolyte Dussard, the statesman, is dead. He was born in 1798.

ROUMANIA.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRIME MINISTER.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26.—A person once employed by the Government, named Parakivesko, who had been dismissed from his position for embezzlement, and refused reinstatement by the Prime Minister, yesterday attempted to assassinate him while he was going to the Chamber of Deputies. He did not succeed, however, the Minister being only slightly wounded in the face. The perpetrator of the attack was arrested.

SPAIN.

IMPORTANT CARLIST POSITIONS CAPTURED—DEATH OF ELIO.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 26.—Gen. Quesada's division has carried several important Carlist positions between Hernani and Lasarte, and occupied Antonenea, with the right wing resting on Urumea. A division of Catalan troops is operating on the left, with the object of reaching Arechulegui. It has occupied the heights commanding the road between Oyarzun and Astigarraga.

Gen. Moriones has returned to San Sebastian after visiting the line of battle at Renteria.

Gen. Morales' division is acting as a reserve, and threatens Aratzain.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Dispatches have been received here announcing the death of the Carlist General Elio.

A special dispatch from Irun to the *Morning Post* says that King Alfonso's troops are making simultaneous attacks upon the Carlist positions in the Provinces of Alavas, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The *Cronista* believes that the Cortes will approve of a clause in the Constitution establishing religious toleration.

The latest advices from Renteria report that the battle continues to-day between Arechulequi and Santiago-Mendi. Intelligence has been received from Passages that the Carlists, in force, occupy positions north of Audoain. An Alfonsist force has landed at Guetaria.

A dispatch dated Hendaye, and received in Paris, claims that the Carlists have been defeated.

A special dispatch to the London *Times*, dated Hendaye, Jan. 26, says the Alfonsists have withdrawn from both flanks of the Carlists, but still occupy the positions they captured around Hernani. Two battalions landed at Guetaria have captured the Carlist positions commanding that town.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A Madrid dispatch in the *Standard* this morning says the opposition in the Cortes will include three Republicans—Castelar, Serraclara, and Angiada; three Radicals—the Marquis of Sardoal, Conde Reus, and Olavarrieta; from thirty-five to forty Constitutionalists, among them Sagasta, Balaguer, Ulloa, Camacho, and Romero Ortiz; fifteen to twenty Neo-Catholic Moderados and thirty-five to forty partisans of Catholic unity, who will support the Government generally except on the religious question. The exact figures cannot be given until the scrutiny of the returns is completed.

The *España*, a clerical organ, regrets that the elections were not held immediately after Alfonso was proclaimed King, in which case the triumph of Catholic unity would have been assured. This utterance is thought to indicate that the principles of religious unity will be sustained.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE—THE INSURGENTS REJECT THE AUSTRIAN PROGRAMME.

RAGUSA, Jan. 26.—Thirty-five hundred of the garrison of Trebigne recently made a sortie to obtain supplies from Zarnina. The insurgents met them at Duzi and drove them back. The capitulation of Trebinne is imminent, owing to the lack of provisions.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin telegram says the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina have issued a proclamation declaring that the Austrian programme is unacceptable, though supported by the powers, and calling upon the friends of liberty to answer it with a continuance of the war and by a stouter resistance.

A telegram to the London *Times*, dated Stagno, Dalmatia, Jan. 26, reports that the insurgents in Herzegovina have concentrated their forces on the road to Trebinne, and battle is expected to take place to-day.

In consequence of news of a rising in Crete, an Austrian corvette has been ordered to the island.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The presentation of Andrassy's proposals to the Sultan is fixed for the beginning of February. Their acceptance by the Porte is considered certain.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The *Kreus-Zeitung* declares it has received from a well-informed quarter in Vienna a decided denial of the reports of Austrian military preparations in view of eventualities in Turkey.

THE THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the threatened collision between the Porte and Montenegro has once more changed the aspect of the Eastern question. He quotes the important statement in the Montenegrin official *Gazette* that Turkey is determined to make war on Montenegro, and says the article throughout is a justification of the insurrection and denunciation of Turkish cruelty. It declares that Montenegro has so far conformed to the requirements of international law. If Turkey acts differently, Montenegro will be freed from all restraint and forced to adopt any measures calculated to protect herself and secure the future of the Servian race. The article concludes: "No regard for any one or anything will better our action."

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE RUSSIAN FAILURES—LARGE PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES BONDS IN LONDON.

RIGA, Jan. 26.—The liabilities of the two large firms which failed yesterday are $1,720,000 and $1,627,200 respectively. These failures have necessitated the suspension of a local bank, with liabilities of $1,440,000 and assets estimated at $1,600,000. Further suspensions of small firms are believed to be inevitable, but no apprehensions are felt in regard to the stability of the larger houses.

The first dispatch about the failures at Riga yesterday was incorrect. One large firm, not two, failed. Its liabilities are $1,627,200, and assets $1,720,000. The latter will be difficult to realize. The suspension of the local bank is confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times*, in its financial article to-day, says that investment stocks remain very firm, particularly United States bonds, which are being bought heavily for export thither. The 1867s are steadily absorbed for New-York, and the funded loan is steadily taken for investment here.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI ORGANIZING ASSOCIATIONS OF SURVIVORS OF THE COUNTRY'S BATTLES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the *News* from Rome reports that Garibaldi presided yesterday at a meeting of the survivors of the country's battles. His suggestion for the formation of an association of these survivors, with branches throughout Italy, was unanimously adopted. Garibaldi appeared to be in excellent health. He was enthusiastically greeted by many Englishmen and Americans who were present at the meeting.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN AND THE TURKISH DEBT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent writes that he has been positively assured that the Sultan owns £8,000,000 in the Turkish debt, and that he has exacted full payment of his dividend, refusing the half-coupon paid to the other creditors.

AUSTRIA.

A COPY OF SECRETARY FISH'S NOTE TO MR. CUSHING, ASKED FOR.

VIENNA, Jan 26.—The Austrian Foreign Office recently intimated to Mr. Orth, the American Minister, in a confidential manner, its desire to have a copy of Secretary Fish's note to Mr. Cushing, so that an answer might eventually be sent by Austria. Mr. Orth telegraphed the fact to Washington, and asked for instructions. The American Government declined to allow a copy to be given. It is rumored that another note on the Cuban question is impending.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

BRITISH INDIA AND THE FRENCH COLONIES ADMITTED.

BERNE, Jan. 26.—The International Postal Congress has agreed to admit British India and the French colonies into the Postal Union. The question of admitting other colonies is reserved until the next Congress, the time for the meeting of which will be appointed to-morrow.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE BERGH BILL—DEBATE ON THE GRAY NUNS ACT—THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE W. SCHUYLER FOR CANAL AUDITOR THROWN OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The business transacted in the Assembly this morning was of a routine and uninteresting character. Among the bills passed was that authorizing Police Justices and Justices of the Peace to take recognizances during trial or examination. The Bergh bill to prevent cruelty to animals by prohibiting the throwing of salt, nails or glass into the streets, was also passed, the vote being 84 to 18.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill which divides the Court of General Sessions into two parts, and provides that the so-called brown-stone court-house be devoted to the use of such courts. A bill introduced by Mr. Lyon provides that none of the East River Ferry Companies shall be allowed to charge more than twelve cents for a one-horse buggy, twelve cents for a one-horse wagon, fifteen cents for a two horse pleasure wagon, and for two-horse trucks and business wagons twenty-five cents. The rates of fare for foot passengers shall not exceed two cents. A bill to prevent stock gambling was presented by Mr. Betts. It prohibits the dealing in or sale of any put, call, privilege, double privilege, or "straddle," the penalty for a violation of the law being a fine of $2,000, one year's imprisonment, or both. Mr. Killian introduced a resolution which sets forth that the Banking Department of the State has been grossly mismanaged, and authorizes the appointment of a committee of five to investigate its affairs. The resolution was laid over under the rule, and the house adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

During a debate in the Senate on the Gray Nun act this morning, Senator Morrissey made a rather remarkable statement. If he consulted his own judgment he would, he said, have voted against the repeal of the Gray Nun act, because he believed that to adopt any other course would be yielding to an element which appeared to be anxious to create religious strife in the country. He had, however, consulted with his constituents, seventy per cent. of whom were Roman Catholics, and he found that they had never asked for the bill, and, indeed, that they desired its repeal. He had also consulted with the highest Roman Catholic authority in the country, and had learned from that source that the repeal of the bill was desired. Mr. Morrissey was understood to refer, when he spoke of the highest Roman Catholic authority in the United States, to the Cardinal. The Senator from the Fourth declared his intention to vote in favor of Mr. Woodin's bill. Senator Rogers made a clever and witty speech in reply to Mr. Bradley, who opened the debate with a set oration of considerable length. Mr. Rogers explained that he would not have taken up the time of the Senate discussing a bill which had already been too much discussed if there were any other business to transact. At the close of the debate the Senate rose from Committee of the Whole and progressed the bill, to which some unimportant amendments are yet to be made. Mr. Hammond introduced a bill requiring railroad companies to pay for land taken for railroad purposes on the day on which the report of the award for the property taken is filed, or pay the interest on such amount until the principal is no longer a debt against the company.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon declined to confirm the nomination of George W. Schuyler as Auditor of the Canal Department. The session was a prolonged and interesting one. Immediately after the doors had been closed the Canal Committee, which had been appointed to inquire into the matter, reported that the office of Auditor was vacant, and that no person in the office had power to perform the duties of the position. Senator Cole, the Chairman of the Committee, spoke at length upon the subject, stating that in his opinion the Deputy Auditor had power to perform the duties of Auditor, but that a majority of the Committee thought otherwise. Senator Gerard presented a minority report. Then Senator Bradley rose, and in a long speech tried to show that it would be well to postpone the consideration of the nomination. Senator Woodin replied that the matter had been before the Senate long enough and that it ought to be disposed of at once. A vote was then taken and the nomination defeated. Mr. Emerson, who wants to be considered an Independent, refused to vote with his Republican associates. Senator Bixby, on the other hand, declined to vote with the Democrats for the confirmation. In doing so he made the following significant speech:

Mr. PRESIDENT: My knowledge of Mr. Schuyler, which governs my vote, is confined to a single act. Last Fall, at an assemblage in Syracuse, generally supposed to have been a Democratic convention, there were two contesting delegations from New-York City—one delegation representing the regular Democracy of that City, and another coming from a faction of the Democratic Party known as Tammany Hall. This assemblage appointed a Committee on Contested seats, of which Mr. Schuyler was made Chairman, clothed with semi-judicial authority. It became his duty to hear the testimony and argument in the case, and decide upon its merits. Instead of which it is a matter of public notoriety that before he heard a word of testimony, or a line of argument, or even before the committee had assembled, he declared his decision in the premises. Such an act does not commend Mr. Schuyler to my favorable opinion, and I therefore vote against his confirmation. The vote stood 22 to 9. It is now thought that Gov. Tilden will nominate a Republican.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ADJOURNED MEETING YESTERDAY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The State Military Association met again to-day. On assembling the President, Major Gen. Husted, briefly addressed the convention, detailing what had been done by the association during the past year. Major Peattie, Secretary of the association, read his annual report, showing that the affairs of his office were faithfully conducted. Gen. Rhodes, Treasurer, reported that the receipts during the year were $317 18 and the disbursements $125 55, leaving a balance on hand of $191 53. On motion of Gen. Woodward, the following committee was designated by the President to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Gens. Woodward and Brinket and Cols. Blood, Blauvelt, and Dickerman. Gen. Husted, on naming the committee, returned his thanks for the trust reposed in him and the courteous manner in which he had been sustained by the members of the association; but as he had been approached with a request that he again serve as President, he considered it his duty to say that under no circumstances could he again accept the nomination. He thought two terms were enough to hold any office.

Col. Chamberlain presented a preamble and resolution that the association petition the Legislature for an appropriation of $25,000 for the expenses of the military organizations who are to represent the National Guard of the State of New-York at the Centennial Exhibition. The President said the resolution was prepared and sanctioned by the Attorney General. Gen. Woodward advocated the resolution at length, and it was unanimously adopted.

Col. Robert S. Oliver, from the committee appointed at the last session to revise the constitution and by-laws, presented a report suggesting various amendments. The most important recommendation was the striking out of the section which makes it lawful for the association to establish a system of rewards for drill and discipline, to be paid from its treasury. The report was adopted unanimously.

Various communications were received in regard to the amendment of the Code so that members of the National Guard should be compensated for parades and other services. The communications were referred, Col. R. S. Oliver presented a series of proposed amendments to the Code, which were read separately. The first proposition is to amend the first section of the Code so that there shall annually be paid by the State, from the Military Fund, for each regiment or battalion, the sum of $5 for each commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, private, and musician who have paraded at least five times during the preceding year. A motion to lay on the table was lost by a decisive vote. Col. Oliver in advocating the amendment said it was impossible to obtain the exemption from the Legislature, and it was but just that the members of the National Guard should receive something. Capt. Whitaker offered a substitute amending section 113 of the Code, so as to allow $25 per man for services during the year, and that the present allowance of $7 per man be applied to the current expenses of the command. The subject gave rise to a prolonged discussion, the current of which seemed to be in favor of paying the men at the rate of $2 per day, and the provision for the maintenance of headquarters, and armories to be made separate. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code. Various other amendments to the code were also, after considerable discussion, referred to the same committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, First Division; First Vice President, Col. Robert S. Oliver, Tenth Regiment, Ninth Brigade, Third Division; Second Vice President, Brig. Gen. W. H. Briggs, Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division; Third Vice President, Col. John T. Underhill, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Fifth Division; Fourth Vice President, Major Gen. R. L. Howard, Eighth Division; Treasurer, Col. W. H. Thompson, Engineer Corps, Second Division; Recording Secretary, Major John Peattie, Twenty-sixth Battalion, Sixth Division; Corresponding Secretary, Col. C. A. H. Bartlett, A. D. C., on staff of Commander in Chief; Chaplain, Samuel Scoville, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Sixth Division. The report was accepted and the officers balloted for and duly elected.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Amendments to the Military Code reported in favor of adopting Col. Oliver's proposed amendments, with some modifications, which report was agreed to.

After the transaction of some routine business, the association adjourned. This evening Rev. Samuel Scoville will deliver the annual address in the Assembly Chamber.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE FIRST BILL PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES—IMPORTANT RAILROAD LEGISLATION—SALARIES OF STATE OFFICIALS—A GENERAL LAW FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

The first bill that has run the gantlet in both Houses this session passed to-day, and is now in the hands of the Governor. It is the Senate bill requiring that all applications for local or special legislation, during the present session, shall be first advertised for ten days, and in other years at least once a week for four weeks prior to the sitting of the Legislature. The bill is intended to make the law conform to the Constitution. It reached the House from the Senate between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day, and within ten minutes had been put through its three readings and on its final passage. The reason for the haste was its effect upon the legislation of the present session. A number of special and local bills had already been introduced without the needed ten days' advertisement, and their originators withdrew them at once upon the passage of the new law. The bill of Assemblyman Rabe, preventing gas companies from collecting rent for meters, and Mr. Brautigam's bill, making Decoration Day a legal holiday, were also passed. The bill of Assemblyman Lewis, making it an indictable malfeasance in office for a member of any town, county, or municipal board to spend more of the public moneys on any account than shall have been appropriated for that account, was called up on its final passage, but, on motion of one of the members, was laid over temporarily.

Two amendments were proposed to the General Railroad law. One submitted to the Senate by President Sewell, explains section 31 of that law. The other, submitted in the Assembly by Mr. Brown, that if any company organized under the act has been or shall be restrained, by order of any court, from prosecuting the work on its road, the time during which such company has been or shall be restrained, shall not be computed as part of the time prescribed by the law for the opening or completion of the road. The bill is probably intended for the relief of the Hudson River Tunnel Company.

President Sewell also introduced into the Senate a bill providing as follows: "That whenever any railroad, turnpike, or other company has a route between termini extending within, through, or beyond the State, which in so doing traverses by ferry, steam-boat, or other means of navigation, any river, sound, or other navigable waters, such company shall have the right, whenever lawfully possessed by lease or otherwise, of the franchise to carry freight or passengers by land from the place of embarkation upon said navigable waters to either of its termini, to make use exclusively of such franchise, and abandon at its discretion such transportation by water," and such abandonment not to work forfeiture of the franchises or make the company liable to the enforcement of any penalty.

Mr. Matthews presented in the Assembly to-day two bills fixing the salaries of a number of State officers, most of whom had heretofore received perquisites. These bills fix the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Judges at $5,000 each; of the Chancellor, at $6,000; of the Vice Chancellor, at $3,000; of the Secretary of State and of the State Treasurer, at $3,000 each; of the State Prison Supervisor, at $2,500, and the Keeper at $2,400. The salary of $1,000 each, paid to the State Treasurer and State Controller as Supervisors of the Prison, is cut off.

The Senate acted in executive session to-day upon part of the renominations made by Gov. Bedle a few days ago, confirming the reappointment of Justice Vanaskiel and Scudder to the Supreme Court bench, and of Judge Clement to the Court of Errors and Appeals. They took no action on the renomination of Mr. Kelsey for Secretary of State, or of Mr. Little for Clerk in Chancery. The disposition to withhold action on these nominations till the Governor shall have made his nomination for State Prison Keeper is very strong.

The two houses assembled in joint meeting at noon to-day for the election of State officers. Gen. Sewell, the President of the Senate, presided. N. W. Voorhies, Secretary of the Senate, and John Y. Foster, Clerk of the House, acted as Secretaries. Hon. George M. Wright, of Burlington, was chosen State Treasurer, and Capt. James S. McDanold State Librarian. The State Director was not appointed, though it was understood that the caucus last evening nominated Charles A. Butts, the present incumbent. About two hundred Commissioners of Deeds were appointed. Senator Abbett, on behalf of the Democratic members, nominated Gen. Graham Mott, the present incumbent, as State Treasurer, and Col. Morris R. Hamilton, of Newark, as State Librarian.

The Joint Committees for the drafting of general laws sat yesterday afternoon and to-day. Senator Abbett yesterday presented to the committee for their consideration a bill, the effect of which was to vest the appointment of Commissioners to fill vacancies in the local boards in Jersey City in the Board of Aldermen of that city. They are, under the charter, as it now stands, to be appointed by the Legislature. The constitutional amendments particularly forbid the appointment of Commissioners for the control of the municipal governments. Senator Abbett insisted that his bill was in accordance with the spirit of the amendment. Mr. Lewis objected to the bill, and it was laid over temporarily. A general discussion then ensued as to the power of the Legislature under the amendments to pass special charters for cities. On the one hand it was contended that, though the amendments forbid special legislation for the government of towns and counties, they permit the establishment of special charters for cities, with the one restriction that legislative commissions shall not be a feature of such charters. The opinions of the lawyers in the committee on the subject were so diverse, however, that the committee finally decided to draft a general law for the government of municipalities, as well as of towns and counties.

Both houses adjourned at 2 o'clock till next Monday evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRE IN HOLLIS HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

The first fire of any magnitude which has occurred in the college yard at Harvard since the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764 happened yesterday morning. About 10:50 fire was discovered in the roof and attic of Hollis Hall. After a hard fight by the firemen the flames were extinguished, but much damage was done to the building. The large room of the Phi Beta Society in the upper story was the first attacked, and it was impossible to save more than a small portion of the furniture. The rooms had been refurnished, frescoed, painted, &c., in 1873, and were the pride of the society. This society lost much of its valuable property and records. All the students rooming in the building removed their furniture, some of them in the excitement doing it more damage than it could have received by being left alone. The loss will amount to from $15,000 to $18,000, and may reach a much larger amount. The building was thoroughly flooded, and one end of the roof burned off. In addition, the Phi Eta Society loses about three thousand dollars, and the students who occupied the building lose from $3,000 to $5,000 more. There is no insurance on any of the property. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. Hollis Hall is one of the oldest buildings of the university, having been erected in 1763.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the Long Island Molding and Planing Mills, owned by Pease & Poillon, and situated on the corner of Broad and Fourth streets, South Brooklyn. The building, which was of brick, two stories high and 100 feet square, was owned by R. W. Adams. It was totally destroyed. It was valued at $20,000, and was fully insured. The stock on hand and machinery, all of which were totally destroyed, are estimated by Messrs. Pease & Poillon at $35,000; fully insured. Sixty workmen are thrown out of employment.

Dean Brothers' furniture store on Exchange street, Portland, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

An incendiary fire early Tuesday morning destroyed the Pierce House at Nantasket. Total loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

AGGREGATE OF THE FRAUDS, $631,000.

THE NAMES USED AND THE BANKS VICTIMIZED BY WINSLOW—OBJECTION OF THE VICTIMS TO PROSECUTING—WARRANTS ISSUED AT LAST ON COMPLAINTS INVOLVING $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The developments in the Winslow forgery case grow more and more astonishing, and prove the man to have been an utterly reckless operator. It is now thought at least twenty national banks have been bitten by him, and that a number of savings banks in different parts of the State have been victimized. The National Bank of the Republic is said to be the unfortunate holder of $10,000 of the forged paper of Winslow; the National Bank of the Commonwealth, $10,000; the Shoe and Leather National Bank, $10,000, and the National Exchange Bank, $10,000—a total of $40,000, on which the name of Hon. B. F. Hayes is forged. The Atlantic National Bank holds paper to the amount of $10,000, the Everett for $5,000, the Shawmut for $5,000, and the Merchants' for $10,000, with watered stock of the Boston *Post* Company as collateral, an over-issue of which amounting to $150,000 is supposed to exist. Mr. Leopold Morse's name is said to have been used to the extent of $60,000. One of the banks holds notes for a large amount, signed "Johnson & Co.," and indorsed with the name of J. H. Roberts, which proves to be a forgery. Another bank is said to hold a note for $8,000 made by Dustin Lancy, of Newtonville, and bearing the forged signature of Daniel Chamberlin, of Auburndale, payable to E. D. Winslow, upon which the latter obtained the money. Mr. Chamberlain's name was also forged on a note for $25,000, which also bore the forged signature of W. E. Sheldon. Hon. William Claflin and Mr. Dustin Lancy deny that they have ever signed any notes or paper for Winslow. The name of the latter appears on a note for $8,000, and must, therefore, be a forgery. The following is an approximate list of the forged indorsements, but it should be remembered on several of the notes there are several indorsements and therefore the amounts appear twice: E. F. Potter about $150,000; W. E. Sheldon, $104,000; Daniel Chamberlain, of Auburndale, about $60,000; D. E. Poland, $11,000; Joseph H. Chadwick, A. J. Harrington, and Charles Roberts, $7,000; Leopold Morse, $60,000; F. B. Hayes, $40,000; J. H. Roberts, $4,000; Dustin Lancey, $8 000; Charles Roberts, $5,000; G. M. Buttrick, $5,000; other parties, $25,000; total, $431,000. This, of course, does not include the fraudulent issue of certificates of *Post* stock, which, if they amount to $150,000, as estimated, will bring up the grand total to $631,000. In all directions severe criticisms were heard on the fact that parties who had known of Winslow's forgeries many months ago allowed him to escape from justice by making pecuniary restitution. Only this afternoon were warrants obtained for the arrest of Winslow by the authorities, his dupes being reluctant to come forward and complain. At length two complaints were obtained against him, one for forging the name of R. D. Poland for a note for $5,000, payable at the Maverick National Bank, and another for the same amount at the Third National Bank, bearing the forged signature of Leopold Morse. So far as at present known these are the only criminal complaints against him.

COMPLICATIONS AND EMBARRASSMENTS GROWING OUT OF WINSLOW'S OPERATIONS.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The alleged over-issue of stock of the Boston *Post* Company has seriously complicated matters, and the holders of it as collateral cannot tell whether their certificates are bogus or genuine. The company was organized May 25, 1875, by E. D. Winslow, Edward F. Porter, and W. C. Greene, under the title of the Boston *Post* Company. The capital stock was $300,000—three thousand shares of $100 each. E. F. Porter as President, E. D. Winslow as Treasurer, and W. C. Greene, being all of and a majority of the Directors of the company, signed the legal documents, and subsequently certified that the whole amount of the capital stock had been paid in in cash. Mr. Porter withdrew from the Presidency, and Mr. Saltonstall was chosen, but shortly after sent in his resignation, never having signed a certificate of stock. Mr. Mann, who has been the confidential secretary of Mr. Winslow in the office of the *Post*, was subsequently chosen President, and is so recorded to-day. The parties holding the certificates of stock propose to take possession at once. Mr. Mann can give no information regarding the alleged over-issue of stock, and the genuine stock-holders are but few in number. Mr. Winslow controlled and manipulated the stock-book to suit himself, and as he did not hesitate to forge the names of parties to notes, it is probable that he manufactured certificates to suit his wants. There are missing certificates and stocks from the back part of the certificate-book, and it is said 175 shares of bogus stock are known to be in existence. Mr. Porter has found some fraudulent certificates, which he will turn over to the trustees to be appointed to take charge of the Boston *Post*. A gentleman formerly connected with the establishment has been invited to assume the business management of the paper.

At the instance of N. G. Greene, one of the former proprietors of the *Post*, a writ of attachment was served this morning on E. F. Porter, the ostensible owner of the *Daily News*. The writ is based upon some of the Winslow transactions. The *News* announces that it will continue publication, with no change in the management.

It is stated that some of the victimized banks have taken legal steps against certain parties who were aware of Winslow's forgeries weeks ago and condoned the offense and kept silence upon his taking up the paper upon which were their forged indorsements

WORCESTER, Jan. 26.—This afternoon's *Gazette* published the following statement of L. W. Pond, the manufacturer, who was sentenced yesterday to the State Prison for heavy forgeries. He was a personal friend of the absconding Winslow, of Boston.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Having seen in the papers suggestions of collusion between myself and Mr. E. D. Winslow, I wish to state briefly that neither E. D. Winslow nor any other person or persons, had any knowledge or interest in my irregularities; neither did I have any knowledge of or interest in Mr. E. D. Winslow's reported irregularities. The reports in relation to Mr. Winslow are certainly as great a surprise to me as they can be to any one. I have no desire to cast the odium of my own wrong-doings upon any one else. I expect to pay the penalty, and submit to the requirements of the law with the best grace possible under the circumstances.

AN INCIDENT OF WINSLOW'S FLIGHT.

A reporter called yesterday upon the agent of the Star Ball Line of Brazilian steamers, and learned that a gentleman exactly answering the description of Mr. Winslow had called at the company's wharf on Saturday morning for the purpose of taking passage in the Nellie Martin, which was advertised to sail on that day. The gentleman said that he wished accommodations for himself, two ladies and a boy. He would have gone to the company's office in New-York, but he had just arrived from Philadelphia and feared that he would miss the steamer if he did so. The agent informed him that the Nellie Martin would not sail as advertised, and the gentleman seemed much disappointed and left. There is little doubt that this was the fugitive Winslow. Where he went when he left the Brazil Line wharf has not been learned.

FUNERAL OF MINISTER AVERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The funeral of B. P. Avery, late Minister to China, took place this afternoon from the Unitarian Church. Dr. Stebbins, the Pastor, delivered a eulogy on the deceased and a memorial poem was read. The casket and altar were decorated with flowers and the front of the altar was draped with a memorial banner presented to Mrs. Avery by the Chinese Government as a token of the esteem in which the late Minister was held by them. The procession was headed by an imposing military escort, consisting of detachments of the regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard, followed by pall-bearers selected from gentlemen prominent in military and civil circles. The hearse came next, followed by a detachment of United States troops, military and naval officers, Consular corps, the Judiciary, municipal authorities, delegations and members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pioneers and many civic societies, closing with a long line of citizens in carriages. The services at the grave were simple and brief. Rain had been pouring down all day until just before the close of the exercises at the church, when the sun burst through the clouds and shone brightly during the march to the cemetery.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia stevedores are on a strike. Disturbances are reported, but nothing serious.

A severe storm of snow and wind is reported in Eastern Nevada, blockading roads and railways.

The drought in the Vuelta-Abajo District, Cuba, continues, with damaging effect on the tobacco crop.

Mrs. Jane E. Manchester died yesterday from the effects of poison taken Tuesday, probably from suicidal intent.

John Jennings, a miner, was killed in the Boston Mines, near Wilkesbarre, yesterday morning, by a fall of top coal.

The Binghamton Democratic city convention yesterday nominated John Rankin for Mayor, and P. P. Rogers for Justice.

A heavy snow storm is reported at Shasta, Cal., which did great damage to buildings. The roof of the court-house was crushed in.

A revival is in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monticello, N. Y., under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Port Jervis.

Rev. J. S. Ayer, of Bangor, Me., recently deceased, bequeathed $25,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and $50,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad, Tuesday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. H. J. Jewett was also re-elected President.

The jury to inquire into the cause of the death of Sarah Oxley, of Boston, returned a verdict yesterday that she died from the effects of drugs administered by Dr. Edward G. MacLellan.

A sale of 480 shares delinquent stock of the Bank of California was made yesterday at from $14 50 to $16, assessment of $10 paid. The assessments on all the remaining stock have been paid up.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society Hon. E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, was chosen President, and it was voted to have a State Fair early in September, at Charter Oak Park, Hartford.

As Miss Sallie Watson, of Woodbury, N. J., was examining a pistol yesterday afternoon, which her father had previously told her was not loaded, the weapon was accidentally discharged and shot Miss Elmira Keen. The wound is not dangerous.

A private dispatch from Washington yesterday morning indicates that pardon papers for G. H. Kingsbury, formerly Assistant Receiving Teller of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, whose defalcation amounted to $4,000, have been made out.

Charles Broder and two boys, while driving across the Lehigh and Susquehannah Railroad, yesterday, near Miner's Station, were struck by the express train going south. Broder was instantly killed, and the boys were badly injured, but the horses were not hurt.

The annual report of the Massachusetts State Treasurer, which was presented to the Legislature yesterday afternoon, shows the total receipts for the year 1875 to be $15,454,960 13, and the total payments $13,148,013 42, leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1876, of $5,306,946 71.

Harris, Chapman & Co., of Boston, carpet dealers, reported failed a few days since, presented to a meeting of their creditors yesterday a statement showing assets of $325,489 38, and liabilities of $300,397 88. A committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the firm.

The Lonsdale strikers received the report of committee to visit the agent of the mills. The report was that the owners would not recede from their position under present circumstances. Pending a vote on the question of returning to work, the meeting adjourned till to-day.

The will of the late Benjamin Reigle, of Hagerstown, Md., makes some bequests to his wife and to his nephews and nieces, but the bulk of his estate, amounting to $50,000 or $60,000, he directs to be divided, share and share alike, between the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Frederick, and the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, the House of the Good Shepherd, and the Maryland Institute for

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876.

There was a slow trade in housed Cattle on this forenoon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 10¼ cwt., strong, to 7½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. From 53 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows fair of sale at $55@$82 ℘ head, Calves included. On a light run smooth quality Veals were free of sale at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.; grass Calves, quality very poor, sold at 4c.@4¼c. ℘ lb.; grass Calves, quality fair, sold at $11@$21 ℘ head. Sheep slow at 5c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Lambs at 7c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold at 8c. ℘ lb.; City Dressed opened slow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. ℘ lb.; Western Dressed slow at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 98 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 49 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 44 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., with a fraction off ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe, 67 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for A. N. Monroe, 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; held on sale, 33 Illinois Steers. W. Siegel sold for A. N. Monroe, 71 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. B. Knowlton sold 2 State Oxen at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 2 State Oxen at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 10½ cwt., scant; 2 State Oxen at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 9¼ cwt., scant; 1 State Veal, weight 170 lb., at 11c. ℘ lb.; 14 State Lambs, weight 1,090 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 1 State Buck, weight 124 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 195 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,250 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 149 Virginia Sheep, weight 14,790 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 19 state Sheep, weight 1,450 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 17 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,380 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 24 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,350 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 467 Ohio Sheep, weight 40,640 lb., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 437 Ohio Sheep, weight 41,920 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 44 grass Calves, weight 12,290 lb., at 4¼c. ℘ lb.; 14 grass Calves, weight 4,260 lb., at 4c. ℘ lb.; 16 grass Calves at $11 ℘ head; 6 grass Calves at $21 ℘ head; 3 State Veals, weight 370 lb., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 12 State Veals, weight 146 lb. ℘ head, at 10½c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold 75 Ohio Hogs, weight 174 lb. ℘ head, at 8c. ℘ lb.; 97 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ℘ head, at 6½c. ℘ lb. D. Waixel sold 97 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,470 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; held on sale, 1 car-load of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove—D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Tefley & Sons sold for Morris & Waixels 40 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb.; weight 5¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., with 50c. off ℘ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ to 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 99 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for A. Vogle 51 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for Rankin & Co. 73 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Morris & Waixels. 69 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. M. Goldschmidt sold for L. Schemberg 15 Kentucky Oxen at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for C. H. Ward 16 common Ohio Steers, with a good top, at 10¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; for L. Myer 35 poor Virginia Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Frank & Co. 17 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Hope & Co. 18 poor Virginia Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 14 Virginia Oxen at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Price 78 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Brown, 48 Kentucky Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. Kahn 16 common Ketucky Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Henderson & Co., 18 Kentucky Oxen at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,330 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 73 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,630 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb. Kase & Pideock sold 89 Illinois Sheep, weight 7,010 lb., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 89 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,350 lb., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 168 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,820 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 130 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,470 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 582 head of horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 366 Veals and Calves, 9,409 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 359 Sheep, 13 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,035 Hogs, 1,146 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,998 head of horned Cattle, 3,915 Sheep, 2,877 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1876: 80 Beeves, 3,380 Sheep, 2 Cows, 168 Calves and Veals, 5,905 Hogs, 31 Horses.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 721 head, making the entire supply for the week thus far 5,891 head or 313 cars, 134 cars of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 281 cars for the same time last week, and 534 cars for the same week last year; the market opened dull and slow, Eastern dealers not buying and country dealers about supplied; a few lots of good Cattle were on sale; 500 head were disposed of at about yesterday's quotations; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,060 to 1,390 lb., at $5@$6 40; Illinois do., ranging from 949 to 1,184 lb., at $4 50@$5 25; Missouri do., ranging from 939 to 1,024 lb., at $4 50@$4 85; Ohio do., averaging 1,024, 1,255, and 1,358 lb., at $4 55, $5 60, and $6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400 head, against 14,000 head for the same last week, and 14,400 head for the same week last year; the market opened slow, with prices a shade weaker; 2,000 head were disposed of, nearly all for the Eastern trade; 3 car-loads unsold; sales of Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 83 lb., at $5 25; averaging 70 and 94 lb., at $4 25 and $5 75; Indiana do., averaging 81 lb., at $4 90, and 80 lb. at $5 25; Michigan do., averaging 89 lb., at $5 15, 83 lb. at $5 87½, 89 lb. at $5 75, 91 lb. at $5 87½, 84 lb. at $5 60. Of Canada Sheep and Lambs only 1 car-load was offered, and that averaged 100 lb., and was sold at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 15,700 head for the same time last week, and 9,600 head for the same week last year; the market was slow; sales, 1,100 Yorkers, at $7 70@$7 85; 400 Heavy Hogs at $7 50@$7 75; only a few lots of this stock were on sale.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been dull, and prices are ¼c.@⅜c. lower; sales of the very best at 5¾c.@6¼c.; first quality at 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality at 3¾c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin steers, Oxen, and Cows at 3c.@3½c.; most of the sales being at 4c.@5½c. ℘ lb.; receipts, 2,237 head; sales, 1,685 head. Hogs have been scarce and prices are a shade higher, the range being 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.; receipts, 4,094 head. Sheep have been very dull, and prices have declined ½c., the range being 4½c.@6½c.; receipts, 2,974 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,850 head; market fairly active and steady; common to choice, $3 75@$5 35; butchers', $2 75@$3 50; good fat Steers, $5@$5 35; shipments, 1,160 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated 25,000 head; market active and prices generally higher; packers', $7@$7 40, chiefly at $7 25@$7 30; Bacon grades, $7 35@$7 40; probably light sales to-day will be a trifle less than above quotations; shipments, 1,720 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,100 head; market active and prices 5c.@10c. higher.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat—Good demand at lower rates, closing weak; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 98½c., spot or February; 98⅛c., March; $1 04, May; No. 3 do., 78½c.@78¾c.; rejected, 65c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, cash sales drooping; 42⅛c.@42¼c. spot; 42½c. bid, January, 42½c. bid, February; rejected, 34c.@34½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 31¼c., spot; 31½c., February. Barley dull and lower at 79½c., spot; 76c., February. Rye nominally unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $8 10@$8 35. Pork—Demand good at lower rates; sales at $19 20@$19 25, spot; $19 22½@$19 25, February; $19 50, March; $19 80, April. Lard dull and a shade lower at $12, spot; $12 02½@$12 05 February; $12 17½@$12 20, March; $12 35, April. Bulk Meats firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10½c.; Short Clear Middles, 10¾c. Whisky dull at $1 06. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firmer at 98⅞c., February; 98½c., March. Corn firmer at 42½c., January; 42⅝c., February. Oats unchanged. Pork firm, and 2½c. higher. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Best grades lower to sell; lower qualities firmer; No. 2 Fall, $1 54 asked; $1 47 bid; No. 3 do., $1 34. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c.@40c. bid, cash. Oats dull; No. 2, 35¼c. cash. Barley unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; 70½c. bid. Pork quiet at $19 75. Lard dull at 11⅞c. Bulk Meats—A better feeling; more doing; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., and 10¾c.@10⅞c. Bacon unchanged. Green Meats dull; sales [illegible] of Shoulders at 6⅝c.; rough Sides, 9¾c. Hams in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Hogs lower; Shipping, $6 50@$6 80; Packing, $6 85@$7. Cattle in fair demand; same sales higher; good to prime native Steers, $4 50@$5; fair do., $4 25@$4 50; choice native Cows, $3 75@$4; fair to good do., $2 75@$3 50; native Stockers, $2 50@$4; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,535 head Hogs, 1,600 head Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 4c.@5½c.; common, 5¾c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; prime to choice, 7c.@7½c. Molasses in good demand, stronger; Fermenting, 30c.@46c.; Prime Reboiled, 45c.@46c. Flour—Only a local demand; Common, $3 50; Fine to Superfine, $3 75@$4; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble do., $5@$5 75; Family Extra, $6 50@$7 50. Corn-meal dull at $2 20@$2 25. Corn in moderate demand; supply fair; White Mixed, and White, 52c.; Choice Yellow, 54c.; Oats quiet; good supply; St. Louis, 47c.; choice Galena, 49. Bran dull and weaker at 73c.@75c. Hay—Only choice grades wanted at $22. Pork dull at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats—Only a jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅞c.; dried do. jobbing at 9⅜c. for Shoulders; 12¼c. and 12½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams quiet but steady at 14c.@14½c. for choice. Coffee quoted—Ordinary to low fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair to prime, 18½c.@19½c. Whisky—Rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Gold, 112⅞. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, $5 46@$5 46½.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat inactive; lower, at $1 25@$1 32. Corn steadier at 40c.@42c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 35c.@42c. Barley dull, but unchanged. Rye dull, but unchanged. Pork inactive at $20. Lard in moderate demand; Steam, 12c.@12½c., cash; 12⅝c. buyer February; Kettle, 12½c.@15c. Bulk Meats, Bacon, and Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 07. Butter—demand fair, and market firm for choice; low grades dull and nominal. Hogs—demand fair and market firm; common to good Light, $7 10@$7 30; fair to good Packing, $7 20@$7 30; choice Heavy, $7 35@$7 40; receipts, 4,949; shipments, 955.

TOLEDO, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer, held higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 13; Extra do., $1 39; Amber Michigan, spot and February, $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 03½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26¾; No. 3 Red, $1 06; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 04½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed, seller March, 47¼c.; May, 50¾c.; low mixed Wabash, 46c.; no grade Wabash, 44½c.; Dayton and Michigan, 43½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 36½c.; April, 38½c. Clover-seed, $8; Dressed Hogs, $8 40. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, a light milling demand; millers will not pay asking rates; no sales. Corn dull and heavy; sales of eight cars new, on track, at 50c.@50½c. Oats, Rye, and Barley all neglected. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $20. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 09½.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 43c.@45c. Oats and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Good demand, and tending upward. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11c., all loose, fully cured. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c., packed. Hams, Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard, tierce, 13c.@13¼c.; keg, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 07. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Quite a number of sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 26, all under Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, as follows:

By William Kennelly, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 70.2, on Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street; sold for $14,000 to J. C. Clegg.

By same auctioneer, Henry P. Beekman, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 90 by 20 by 93, No. 506 Pearl street, between Park and Centre streets; sold for $5,000 to Lewis J. White, plaintiff; lease dated May 1, 1869, for a term of twenty-one years; ground rent, $500 per annum.

By Peter F. Meyer, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.4 by 90, No. 221 East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 300 feet west of Second avenue; sold for $8,400 to John Duke, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue; sold in one parcel for $20,700 to C. O'Reilly, defendant in the legal action.

By H. W. Coates, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue; sold for $4,300 to W. A. Caldwell, plaintiff.

The legal sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, was adjourned to Feb. 9, and the legal sale by B. P. Fairchild of buildings, with lot, on West Forty-fifth street, east of Tenth avenue, to Feb. 18.

PRIVATE SALES.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine street, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 24.10 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 20 East Twentieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Broadway; sold for $32,500, cash. This property was purchased by Mr. Samuel Hopkins nineteen years ago for $17,500, and is sold to Albert R. Gallatin, Esq., at the price noted.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, six lots, together forming a plot in size 75 by 199, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, extending through to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; sold for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 28 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 28.4, No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William streets, known as the property of the New-York Steam Power Company. Also, similar sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side. (No further description of this property is contained in the legal notice.)

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 140.8 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 29 by 113.6, on Centre street, north side, 217.6 feet west of the Boston Road, West Farms, (Twenty-fourth Ward.)

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, Delancey st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex st., lot 25x70.2	$14,000
1 four-story brick house and lease of lot No. 506 Pearl st., between Park and Centre sts., lot 20x90x20x93; lease dated May 1, 1869; term 21 years; ground rent $500 per annum.	$5,000
By Peter F. Meyer.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 221 East 84th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20.4x90	$8,400
By Richard V. Harnett.	
10 lots West 111th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th av., each 25x100.11; sold in one parcel	$18,000
By H. W. Coates.	
1 lot West 58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av.; 25x100.5	$4,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

76th st., n. s., 188.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x102.2; Squire B. Barrett and wife to Julie Spies	nom.
Broome st., n. e. corner of Ludlow st., 21.10x60; Louis Rosendahl and wife to Mary Schroder	$16,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 63d st., 27.11x100; Charles L. Cornish to William J. Tuwell	nom.
Henry st., s. s., lot No. 306, (Henry Rutgers,) 25x100; John Dowdel to Christian Liebers	7,000
146th st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Leggett av., 25x100; Hannah Delaney to Johanna Delaney	425
26th st., n. s., 188.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x102.2½; Valentine Spies and wife to Squire B. Barrett	nom.
Franklin st., Nos. 75 and 79, each lot 18.9x75.21; George Sanderson and wife to Eliza McB. Sanderson	7,000
Carlisle st., No. 4, s. s., 20x58.9; Eliza A. Piggott and husband to Sophia Grefe	7,500
Maiden lane, No. 60, to Liberty st., No. 21, 22.1x92.5x21.9x95.10, (½ part of;) William B. Nichols to Alexander R. T. Nicholas	7,500
Leonard st., n. s., 147.1½ ft. w. of West Broadway, 25.6x91; Mary B. Mitchell and others to W. B. Lawrence	nom.
57th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Emma B. Livermore to Susan G. Main	25,000
62d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Thomas Gearty and wife to John Jennings	20,000
19th st., s. s., 183.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 20.11x92; Moses Finklestone and wife and others to Dorothea Eybel	17,000
11th st., (No. 408,) s. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x94.8; Dorothea Eybel and husband to Moses Finklestone	22,000
Leggett av., s. w. corner of 146th st., 50x100, 23d Ward; John Delaney and others to Hannah Delaney	nom.
34th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.5; Samuel Jones, Referee, to Eliza C. Nicoll	5,550
Madison av., (No. 169,) e. s., 24.8¼ ft. n. of 33d st., 24.8¼x100; Hanson C. Gibson, Referee, to Mary E. Earle	20,100
146th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Leggett av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Edward T. Young and wife to Margaret McAndrews	450
John D. Phillips to William K. Kitchen and others, assignment for benefit of creditors.	

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 60 Duane st., 3d, 4th, and 5th floors, 3 years; Ralph B. Briggs and others to Murphy & O'Neill	1,000
No. 39 Grove st., 2 years; Harriet Street to Amelia Smith	3,900
No. 390 11th av., 5 years; Joseph Cudlipp to Otto Gessen	1,000
No. 149 South 5th av., 5 years; Catharine A. Cammann to Jaques Castel	1,000
No. 147 South 5th av., 5 years; same to same	720

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

R. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 BROADWAY,
Offer the following choice lots for sale very low:

72d st., near 2d av., less than each	$4,000
Madison av., front	60,000
9th av., corner and adjoining lot; in all	10,000
58th st., west side, four lots, extra depth, for all	20,000
9th av., corner 58th st.	16,500

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$13,500 FOR A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house; good order; good location, below 42d st.; favorable terms.
S. B. GOODALE & CO.,
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A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone, (25x65x100,) very near 5th av. and above Madison square; price, $36,000; terms easy.
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No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A BARGAIN!—$19,500.—ELEGANT TWENTY-foot four-story brown-stone house, 57th st., near Elevated Railway. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on East 17th st., close to Union square; price $37,500.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURnished and unfurnished. Full lists free.
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IF YOU WANT TO SELL
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IF YOU WANT TO RENT
IF YOU WANT LOANS ON
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Call on JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park Row.

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FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange. corner of Main and Cone sts.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS, BROKEN AND BROKEN BANKS, AND SAND BANKS.—For sale a first-class nine-room cottage with modern improvements, below cost, on easy terms. Address JAMES L. FARSHALL, Morrisania, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellen Park, Brick Church, Montrose, and Mountain Side; desirable properties for rent; also, for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

400-ACRE FARM IN EAST TENNESSEE for sale or exchange for near-by property. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

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ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
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THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
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STORE NO. 238 4TH AV., TO RENT.—$1,000, quarterly in advance; will be fitted up to suit tenant, with bath, closet, &c., or can be had as it is at present, with counters, glass windows, and stock of fancy goods, for sale very low. Address Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CASH CUStomer, a good house between 17th and 35th sts., near 5th av., or Broadway, price not to exceed $30,000. Two others wanted in a good neighborhood, not west of 7th av.
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Real Estate,
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WANTED—A CITY HOTEL; A PARTY HAVING about $50,000 will buy out a good City hotel.
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Real Estate.
No. 108 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, industrious, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT CHAMber-maid and waitress, with recent City reference; tidy, obliging, and willing; a servant to please any well-ordered family; City or country; understands fully the care of silver, &c. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, reliable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care children; is a neat sewer; can operate; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference; no objections to private boarding-house. Address for two days Waitress, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is anxious for a good home; refers to No. 24 East 41st st., between Madison and 5th avs., from the hours of 11 to 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a very neat hand sewer; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and assist with the washing, or to take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl in a private family only; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., Room No. 11, third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Address No. 9 West 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTFUL PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and assist in washing. Call at No. 173 Hester st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately landed from London, as chamber-maid; City references. Apply at No. 885 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY REspectable, clean, and tidy girl, who has faithfully served her former employer for seven years, and has City reference to that effect, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would go as nurse for growing children; no objection to going a little ways in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 227 East 46th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference from last place; City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young German Protestant girl; speaks English; not been in service before, but gives references as to her character; is willing to be useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid; will assist with other work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 254 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid and do sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-MAID and to assist in waiting in a respectable boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d st., top floor, front.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN Washing.—By a north of Ireland Protestant young woman; very neat in person and work; excellent cook; game, meats, fowls, nice soups, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker of all kinds; good washer and ironer; City or country; best two years' City reference; lady to be seen. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN COOK; thoroughly understands all branches of American cooking; understands clear soups and French entrées; in a first-class boarding-house or first-class private family; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; HAS HAD EXperience in the old country; understands all kinds hot breads and desserts, meats and pastry; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; is honest, willing, and obliging; City or country. Call for two days at the south-east corner of Lexington av. and 43d st., in the frame building.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR, COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; does all kinds of family cooking; bread, biscuit, soups, &c.; is in every way a responsible, competent girl; City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as excellent family cook; makes excellent soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; understands game and poultry, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class family cook; willing to go to the country; is a competent laundress, and withal a reliable, thorough servant for any family requiring such; wages will be less considered than a steady place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERIcan girl, Protestant, for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG GERMAN Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands French and American cooking; no objections to the country; five years' City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; can give satisfaction in all kinds of cooking; is also a good baker and dessert-maker; has good City references. Can be engaged at the Swedish Office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; a reliable and economical servant, highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; prefers place to wages; good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; no objections to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 230 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; first-class references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 110 West 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 25th st., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; perfectly understands cooking, soups, poultry, game, and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 347 East 35th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good English cook; has the best of English and City reference. Call at No. 85 6th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY REFERence; no objection to the country. Address C. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 109½ West 15th st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN COOK meats, soups, all kinds of American desserts, good bread and biscuits; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman; cook all kinds of game, soups, meats; also pastries; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; understands bread, biscuit, and all kinds of meats; good City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, fancy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker. Call, for two days, at No. 26 West 46th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; nine years City reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th st.; can be seen for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best references given. Apply at No. 681 5th av., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, pastry, jellies; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; makes bread and biscuit; would do coarse washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady young girl as good plain cook in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 424 3d av.; carpet store.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; willing to do washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front house.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as cook or washer-woman; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; kitchen-maid required; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business, with best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; PROTestant woman, or will do general house-work; is a worthy and well-recommended woman. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH CORDON BLEUE, OR FIRST-class French cook, not speaking English. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; good wages expected. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a boarding-house; can do all kinds of American cooking; best reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good City references. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES TO GO out by the day or week for dinner parties, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 224 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK. APply for three days, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 14 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker desires a few engagements by the day; is a good fitter and stylish trimmer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 321 7th av., near 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements by the day; has the latest Paris fashions; old dresses made over. Address M. A. K., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, a good dress-maker, to go out by the day or take work home; all kinds of family sewing; call all week; first-class reference. Call on M. R., 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, cuts and fits in the latest French styles, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman of ability and refinement as good caretaker of house or invalid; kind and obliging; willing to sew and be useful for little or no compensation; in the City; reference. Address Useful, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A BOSTON LADY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; is of good address, capable, and efficient; no objection to children; Boston and New-York references. Address A., Box No. 432 New-York Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMan, in a gentleman's family, as seamstress and housekeeper; will make herself useful where a good home is given; City references. Address Miss Clinton, No. 85 East 4th st., 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, for general house-work; best City references. Apply for two days at 228 West 16th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, with reference, as general servant, or cook and laundress; a good family cook and excellent laundress; makes bread, pies, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light house-work in a small family; will take care of a child; home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 578 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant girl as lady's maid in a private family; is a very good hair-dresser and good seamstress; would mind grown children; best City references. Address F. P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, WHO IS a thoroughly competent hair-dresser and good dress-maker; has good taste, and is well recommended. Can be seen at French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS OR FINE WASHING AND Chamber-work.—By a respectable woman; eight years' reference from last place; in either capacity; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; is also a thorough chamber-maid. Can be seen until suited, at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, OR AS FINE LAUNDRESS and Chamber-maid.—By a steady and very industrious girl; has best references in West 42d st., where she lived twelve months. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist with the chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., first floor, for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 389 7th av., near 31st st.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting and fineries; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WHO IS a good laundress, and will do or assist in chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting thoroughly; best City reference. Call at 240 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; City reference. Apply at No. 401 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress in a private family; first-class City reference; wages moderate. Call or address for two days No. 472 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or good plain cook; fully competent; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 West 30th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid; can dress hair; is a good operator; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 516 3d av.; ring third bell.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to an aged or invalid lady or growing children; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Seamstress.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; very respectable; highly recommended by best City families; competent nurse for young and growing children; an excellent seamstress, operates, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; willing, obliging, and desirable person. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children thoroughly, in City or country; is also an excellent seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. M.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, French; has good recommendations and can refer to the lady; is capable of bringing up a child on the bottle; wishes for good wages. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HIGHLY RESPECTABLE German girl, of polite manners and admirable appearance, as nurse, for one or more children; prefers a good home to high wages; can be faithfully recommended. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG SWISS WOMan as nurse to grown children and seamstress; operates on two machines; speaks French and German fluently; is thoroughly competent and has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class French nurse and seamstress; sewing on the machine; speaks German; has good references and is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL as nurse and seamstress; speaks French fluently; good City reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; take care of children or an infant; can sew and be useful generally; has good references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has over three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, CAPABLE OF taking full charge of an infant or young children. Call on or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist with chamber-work and plain sewing; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant person as nurse and seamstress; one who is very kind to children; good City references. Address A. C., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A LADY'S sick nurse; willing to take charge of a baby from birth; best reference from physicians and ladies. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, sixteen years, as nurse, or would learn up-stairs work. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at No. 52 West 55th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good reference. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, speaks perfect German and English, as child's nurse; can come well recommended. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN as infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 709 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; has a practical knowledge of dress-making; would do chamber-work, and assist with care of children; best reference. Address M. M., Seamstress, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN middle-aged woman from the State of Maine as seamstress or nurse and to do general housework; the undersigned can recommend her faithfully to any one desiring her services. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant person to go as seamstress or lady's maid; speaks French; got her own machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 332 5th av., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; will assist with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 154 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands ladies' and infant's wardrobe, desires more engagements by the day; best City reference. Address or call on M. E. D., No. 351 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY AN AMERIcan woman as seamstress, or nurse to lady or children; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. J. B., No. 221 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant; a good sewer; can cut and fit, and willing to make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on different machines; City or country. Call at No. 19 West 16th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Address K. F., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 477 2d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Call at No. 488 6th av., two flights up, room No. 5.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Address Waitress, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family. Apply at No. 194 10th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business; cleans silver and gets up salads; is careful and expert in her duties; has good references. Call at No. 234 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; willing to assist in any other work; good City reference. Call at 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference. Call at No. 656 10th av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes to go out by the day, or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own residence, wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., two flights, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in family washing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 713 7th av., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home, or go out by the day, on moderate terms. Inquire in store No. 412 West 56th st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take in bundle or family washing; best reference. Call at No. 328 West 43d st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES either family or bundle washing at her residence, No. 124 West 40th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO family washing, or would go out by the day; can give good reference. Call at No. 387 2d av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES AN ENgagement by the day, or to take in family washing; good references. Call at No. 326 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A FEW FAMILIES' WASHING IS solicited by a respectable woman; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 East 28th st.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A GENTLEMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, CONVERsant with real estate, with the highest testimonials, thoroughly competent, and with good and sufficient bondsman, if required, desires the care of an estate, or office property down down of sufficient magnitude to afford a reasonable compensation. Address for one week, EARNEST, Post Office Box No. 2,972.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG DANE; CAN FURnish good references and speak English fluently. Address M. O., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS family; a respectable Protestant man will be disengaged Saturday; long and highly respectable English and City references. Address for four days M. B., No. 746 Broadway, care H. A. Keer.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, who can talk English and German and who is highly recommended by his former employers, as coachman and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly; has the best of references. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, temperate and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; not long from Scotland; would like an engagement first of month. Address Coachman, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; can milk if required; five years City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART young man, or would go as groom and useful man on a gentleman's place; good City and country reference. Address H. M. K., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 155 East 35th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; is perfectly honest, sober, industrious, and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class references. Address J. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, three years in his last place; family going abroad; gentleman to be seen; recommended as a thorough groom and coachman; sober and honest. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST class single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will attend furnace, milk, &c.; is an experienced gardener; moderate wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk and tend to furnace; City references given. Call on or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is perfectly sober, and can give the best City reference. Call on or address R. L., No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden; can milk; City and country references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; perfectly understand every part of the business thoroughly; married; without incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address T. W., private stable, No. 212 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; out on account of family going to Europe; four years' best reference can be had; no objection to the country. Address W. B., No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, and can furnish first-class City reference. Call or address D. G., No. 21 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO UNDERstands his business, and can make himself useful about the house; good references given. Address Ono, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended; seven years in last place; an excellent driver; married and has no children. Address Coachman, No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN of long experience, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT young man not long in this country; has lived with the best families in the old country; best references; willing to please. Address H. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN (married, no incumbrance) to take charge of a gentleman's place; best of recommendations. Call or address L. C., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS GARDENer; thoroughly understands his business; married and one child; good reference. Address A. D., care McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch, Protestant; married, no family; wife would do the washing. Address R., seed store, No. 35 Courtlandt st., or Florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER — HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A Frenchman and wife from Paris; understands flowers and vegetables; wife as housekeeper; speaks a little English. Call at No. 175 Thompson st., basement.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference from last employer. Address H. S., No. 122 West 18th st.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM; SINGLE; best City reference. Call or address J. C. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS porter in a store where he can make himself useful; three years in last place; good references. Address Charles A. Carr, care of A. W. W. Miller, 447 Broadway.

PORTER AND WATCHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY temperate American as porter or night watchman; good City reference. Address for two days C. S., No. 214 East 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; the best City and old country references. Call on or address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business and is well recommended; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Call at No. 55 West 47th st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call or address for three days No. 129 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City reference. Call or address F. D., No. 228 East 41st st.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH young man and wife, no children; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class laundress, can do chamber-work and pantry-work; speak English and German; City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; best City references. Address B. G., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, who is competent, as waiter in a private family. Can be seen at last employer's for eight days, No. 31 West 26th st.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED MAN WANTED—AGED ABOUT twenty; one who understands the care of horses, and can drive, take care of furnace, and accustomed to work about the house; must be willing and understand his business, and produce good City reference. Address USEFUL MAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—AN Episcopalian, not over middle age, who can take care of children's clothing and instruct them in the plain English branches, (with some knowledge of music preferred,) and would be willing to devote her leisure time to assist with the family sewing. Address, with references, S. B., Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE AMERICAN, English, or German woman, to cook, wash, and iron; a good home and wages to one who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 374 West 32d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FOOTMAN OR SECond waiter; must have satisfactory City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 279 Madison av., side door, for two days.

WANTED.—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR GENTS, for a popular first-class monthly publication; largest commission paid; reference required. Call at No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 3. C. W. PROCTOR.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook, (Protestant.) One who understands her duties, may address, with references and terms, J. RIDLEY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO is willing to do the washing and ironing in a small family; none others need apply; best City reference required. Call from 10 to 1 at No. 122 East 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must have City references. Apply at No. 40 West 45th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, FRENCH, OR SWEDISH laundress. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent waitress, with City reference. Apply at No. 29 West 19th st., between 9 and 1.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES,
NOW ON EXHIBITION at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
to be sold at auction on
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
Jan. 27 and 28, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,259.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses M. Laird, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja20-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS, as co-partners, composing the firm of Evans & Co., and individually, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Bayard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 24th day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja13-law3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD G. KELLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward G. Kelley, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja27-law3wTh.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupts, will, on the 28th day of January, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by Wm. S. Mount, auctioneer, at the office of Hon. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the debts, choses in action, promissory notes, and book accounts due to and belonging to the estate, the particulars of which can be obtained from the Assignee. WM. L. DETMOLD, Assignee.
ja13-law3w-Th* No. 69 Worth st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of January, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALPHONSE DE BRAEKELEER, both of the City of New-York, in the City and County of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja20-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS FOR SALE.—On Hudson River, less than fifty miles from New-York; rooms fitted with every convenience, and now in full operation; will be sold almost at your own price, if taken soon; will sell stock and fixtures without instruments if desired; owner wishes to leave the place. Inquire of W. B. HOLMES, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, MEAT MARKET AND grocery store; first-class locality. Information by C. A. JACOBSON, No. 275 Atlantic av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WALL ST. CARICATURES.
A new book, 48 pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price 10 cents by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9
CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2 | CALABRIA..WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.......................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...........................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO............................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA...........................March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre.......................Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz....................Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN....................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons. Thursday, Feb. 3, 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.........Saturday, April 8

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st. or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA..................................Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..............................Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS.................................Feb. 2.
ANDES.................................Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..................TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC....................Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 18, East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......................$20
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................23
First-class passage to Augusta.........................20

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO. or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.........................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 58 North River:

SAVARINO.......Jan. 29 | OTHELLO.............Feb. 26
COLOMBO........Feb. 12 | RINDOO..............March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK...............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND...............THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY...........JAN. 29
GEORGIA.................WEDNESDAY...........FEB. 2

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU.......Sat., Feb. 12
ODER........Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER.......Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold
Second cabin......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA...............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA................SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...............Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA.................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western/Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans; arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1. SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1. G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL.............................$200,000
SURPLUS..................................342,000

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1876. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer. SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank. M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876......................321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1. JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it. LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER ASTOR PLACE AND BROADWAY.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and on sums of over $500 at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Feb. 15.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV.,

corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SEWING-MACHINES.

GREAT BARGAIN.—500 NEW MANHATTAN sewing machines, no better machine made, and must be sold at once in lots to suit purchaser for $16 each; former price, $60, $70, and $75 each; also, the lathes, tools, and machinery used in making them. Apply at factory No. 233 West 29th st., or No. 364 Broadway. L. G. WEST.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875	$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875	2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December 1875	$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,217,477 26

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of assets	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, JOSIAH O. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROYAL PHELPS, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, C. A. HAND, JAMES LOW, JOHN D. HEWLETT, WILLIAM H. WEBB, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, GEORGE W. LANE, ROBERT L. STUART, JAMES G. DE FOREST, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, ADAM T. SACKETT, HORACE GRAY, WINTHROP G. RAY, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN ELLIOTT, SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

MONEY. R. H. FOOTE, MONEY.

MEMBER OF GOLD AND STOCK BOARDS, NO. 15 NEW STREET, Room No. 5,

NEGOTIATES MONEY LOANS ON RAILWAY SECURITIES, TOWN BONDS, STOCKS, AND GOLD.

Established 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Having received sufficient approvals of the "Bondholders' Plan of Reorganization" from the first mortgage bondholders, and also a large number of revocations of powers of attorney given by those who have deposited their bonds under the Balestien-Dole plan, a meeting of the approving Bondholders will be held at No. 113 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 8, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a committee to carry the bondholders' plan into effect. On behalf of approving bondholders. ALEXANDER MAIN, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. Bondholders not having received our circulars will please send for them.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Northern Pacific Bonds

May now be converted into desirable lands on that portion of the road now being rapidly settled up, that can soon be sold at such prices as will save holders from any considerable loss. To secure the best selections prompt action is necessary. For full information address the undersigned, care of "The Corbin Banking Company," No. 61 Broadway, New-York, to which he has permission to refer. J. A. BOWMAN.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No 48 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Seven, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty twenty-four years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS AND stock wanted in exchange for seal-skin and military overcoats and other goods. JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION,

ROOM NO. 38 BIBLE HOUSE.

The annual election of this Association will be held at its office, No. 38 Bible House, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1876, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by Eleanor Seely and J. R. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876. CHARLES L. KENNEDY, Surrogate of Madison County.
ja27-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER, JACOB C. BOGERT, STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, Executors.
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF, SIXT. CARL KAPFF, CHARLES SCHEDLER, Executors.
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; elegantly furnished, and with all conveniences; table first class; location very desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of boarders; house first class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms reasonable; reference required. Call at No. 222 West 10th st.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE, SECOND FLOOR front, to let, with board, in February, present occupants leaving City; first-class reference given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMily and single rooms, with superior board, at moderate prices.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, on West 34th st.; moderate prices. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms, and one hall room to let, with good board; references.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, with excellent table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished sunny rooms; also, single room; strictly first-class board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

WITH BOARD, ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms; fine basement, with or without board. No. 119 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with thoroughly first-class appointments; private table.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM for two, with fire, $12; for one, $8.

NO. 331 MADISON AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON third floor to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR a gentleman, wife, three children, (under five years,) and nurse, two connecting rooms, in a very healthy location; references required. Address, with full particulars, (no postal cards,) C. L. D., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO connecting rooms, with board, in a private family; location central, above 42d st.; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, J. E., Box 148 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, parlor floor, dining-room, kitchen, and all conveniences, comprising lower half of brown-stone house, (central location;) suitable only for gentleman, wife, and servant; rent reasonable. Address ROSS, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; to let to gentlemen only, without board; family private; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT BACK ROOM, second story, southern exposure, to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN THIRD AND 10TH STS. and near 6th av., a room for a doctor's office. Address, with full particulars, PHYSICIAN, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED LADY AS companion or governess; understands music; highest references given and required; salary no object. Address, for one week, M. A. H. Harlem Post Office.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, comprising the late firm of S. B. Potter & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at No. 73 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1876, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, all the stock in trade of said bankrupts at said No. 73 Broad st., together with the store fixtures and office furniture, as follows: About one thousand boxes of cheese and one hundred packages of butter, safe, scales, desks, chairs, &c. N. P. STANTON, Assignee.
ja27-1aw3wTh*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, ACTing for SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee of Vyse & Company, bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at 11 A. M., THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876, at No. 132 Church st., New-York City, a miscellaneous assortment of ladies and misses straw hats, straw braids, and unmanufactured straw material and trimming. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at No. 59 New Bowery, a large assortment of gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c., by order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S

MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES GIVEN IN THE LIGHT, NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 P. M.

W. IRVING BISHOP..............................Manager.

Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated *spiritual-physical test medium*, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.

From New-York Herald, Jan. 25.

"Might truly be called a *marvelous* seance." "The guitar was *seen to rise in the air* while some *invisible hand* was thumming it for a space of three minutes." The committee was allowed to *hold* the medium, and the manifestations occurred as before." It is *inexplicable*.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.

The Assassination of the Archbishop.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Temple of Sensational Novelties. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. The model variety theatre of America.

First-class stars. Last week of Naughty Duchess | Crowded houses. Immense hit of Hussar Polonais | Elegant attractions. 26 Perfect Women in Living Statues.

GRAND OLIO OF SIXTY ARTISTS in very cream of Ballet, Farce, Sketch, Song, and Dance. Absolutely without a rival in the City.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1876. Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject,—"Science and its Alliance with Art." Tickets 50c. Organ Concert before the Lecture.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY. WOOD'S

Evening at 8. O. D. BYRON in DONALD McKAY, Introducing ROBERT NYERS. FULL BRASS BAND.

Matinée at 2. ADMISSION 25c. BELLE HOWITT, A. H. SHELDON, in WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE.....................................Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 160 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

POLLY BASSETT,

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY NIGHT.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER WILL GIVE instruction on the violin, piano, and vocal music. No. 12 East 14th st., Light & Ernst's piano warerooms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife; Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller for the benefit of creditors; William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr.; William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; the President, managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; William A. Booth, as Assignee in bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 1.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 16, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of December, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE P. NICHOLS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MOLLER and ELIZABETH J. MOLLER, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, Jose V. Onativia, Henry Beste, Jules Sazerac, Joseph H. Godwin, Assignee of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, for the benefit of creditors, William W. Spence, John C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., William C. Conner, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, William A. Booth, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of William Moller, George H. Moller, and William F. Moller, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 William street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1875. KISSAM & EMBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand, and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja27-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES T. FOSTER, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and one 30-100 dollars, with interest on $600 thereof from 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 22, 1875. E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on December 22, 1875. E. A. CARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja20-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York, ss.—The BERKSHIRE WOOLEN COMPANY, in behalf of themselves and all other creditors, &c., plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS D. JOUILLIARD, Receiver, and others, defendants.

FIRST NOTICE.—Pursuant to a judgment or decree entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 6, 1876, I, William P. Dixon, the Referee therein appointed, do hereby notify all creditors of the firm of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and all persons having claims against said firm, forthwith to come in and prove their debts or claims against said firm before me, at my office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York; and in default of so doing they will be debarred the benefits of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of said firm thereunder.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 16 Wall street.
ja20-1aw3wTh.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILLIS, plaintiff, against MARGARET WILLIS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Margaret Willis: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 151 West Tenth street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1876. FRANK BENOCQUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja20-1aw6wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the unlimited demand for seats and the fact that hundreds of persons could not obtain accommodation to hear Titiens' Norma either on Monday or Wednesday, the first representation of Lucrezia Borgia will be postponed to Monday, Jan. 31.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, by general request, (for the last time,) THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

NORMA.
Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BACCEI, Signor REINA.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 31, (fourth opera night,) THERESA TITIENS as LUCREZIA BORGIA.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; admission to family circle, 50c.; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway. Positively no free list, with the exception of the press.

THE SEASON IS LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..................................Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.
ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE THIS THURSDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIS THURSDAY.

Special Matinee, when the entire dramatic profession of this City and Brooklyn will be the guests of the ladies and gentlemen in the cast of the play and the management of the theatre. Sale of seats now begun.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY, produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. G. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

*** The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A "PIQUE" MATINEE

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, AT 1:30.

LADIES

attending the "PIQUE" MATINEES from a distance are particularly urged to secure their seats IN ADVANCE, and thus avoid the CRUSH and frequent disappointment which has been the fate of LATE ARRIVALS in the past several weeks.

*** Seats may be secured a month ahead for MATINEES and THEATRE PARTIES.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with Mr. LESTER WALLACK.........as.........GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK. Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES,

AT CHICKERING HALL, COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. GEORGE E. AIKEN, Will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Miss BEEBE will sing, "Hark! the Cock Crows." Miss FINCH will sing, (with vocal accompaniment,) "The Image of the Rose." Messrs. NILSEN and BAIRD will sing the great duet from Molique's "Abraham." Goldbeck's Septet will be repeated; Mr. AIKEN will sing Schuberth's "Wanderer." Mr. FLORIO will accompany. Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWNE will exhibit the new Concert Organ.

Seats at $1 each, may be obtained at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, or at Rockwood's Gallery, 839 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS. THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

MOODY AND SANKEY CHOIR.

Third rehearsal at Hippodrome FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admittance by ticket only, at 4th av. entrance. Second rehearsal tickets good on this occasion. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH,

Madison av., corner 53d st.

LECTURES, ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS, By the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.

3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.

Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.

Admission to the course of lectures, 75 cents; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door.

DR. JOHN LORD

ON CHARLEMAGNE, IN ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY AT 11:30. Lectures to be repeated in Brooklyn. Twenty lectures, $10; single lecture, 75 cents and $1.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL, NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS—A CENTENNIAL CONTEST.—Native experts to contend.—At Tammany Hall.—WILLIAM SEXTON and GEORGE F. SLOSSON, both of New-York, who defeated in the late tourney Daly, Rudolphe, and Garnier, will play on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1876, the three-ball American game, 600 points up, for a stake of $1,000, on an H. W. Collender standard American bevel table; the rules of the championship of the world to govern the match. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Ladies with escort admitted free, and seats reserved for them.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors, or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Michel's.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. Subjects relating to applied science will be discussed, and new inventions and discoveries examined. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman. JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of New-York will take place on SATURDAY, 29th January, at 8 P. M., at Mr. Iauch's, No. 864 and 866 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

A RECEIVER'S STATEMENT.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

CHARGES AGAINST THE FORMER MANAGERS —STOCK GIVEN AWAY AND MONEYS UNACCOUNTED FOR—POSSIBILITIES OF THE ROAD UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT.

The report and monthly statement of Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The Receiver reports that John T. Conover, since 1866 the President of the corporation, has permitted the road to become a disgrace and by-word in the community, using it to aggrandize his relatives, who, by corrupt means, appropriated largely of its earnings and contributed largely to its decay and insolvency; that he, as shown by the books, has never paid a dollar for his stock or bonds, although individually representing one of the largest interests in the corporation; that he has never paid a dollar to the road in any way, save in so far as he has indorsed promissory notes of the company, payable at the Broadway Bank, and which notes were in progression of their maturity redeemed by other notes at the Broadway Bank, the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company paying the interest; and that he did at other times make various loans known as "call loans," which were satisfied on demand. The Receiver charges Conover, Sharp, and others, of the former management, with never investing any money in payment for their stocks and bonds, nor with ever contributing any money toward the support or operation of the road. Among the incorporators of the road were "Hugh Smith, a fugitive from justice; Peter B. Sweeny, residing in outlawry, and others who seem to have been connected with the pernicious legislation of which the recent Municipal corruption was a legitimate offshoot." Mr. Southworth then alleges that the Twenty-third Street, the Tenth Street, and the Central Cross-town Railroads are engaged in attempts to vitiate the franchises of the Bleecker Street Railroad. In the two first-mentioned roads Mr. Sharp is a Director. When, in the Summer of 1875, the Bleecker Street Road caused tracks to be laid to Christopher Street Ferry, in consonance with the powers of the Laws of 1873, chapter 199; that said tracks were immediately torn up by order of the Central Cross-town Road, but that the court subsequently required said tracks to be again laid; but that they were not again laid as this Receiver is informed, in conformity with a bargain made between the parties interested.

The new franchises of the Bleecker Street Road are declared to be more valuable than the old, and the Receiver states that for $50,000 he could begin the operation of three miles of railway under these franchises, which would add more than $110,000 annually to the income of the company, and be in itself more than sufficient to pay the bonded debt of the road and a fair dividend on the stock in the course of two years. The company can run its cars to and from Fulton, Christopher, and Twenty-third Street Ferries, and would have done so ere this had it not been because of the proceedings above referred to. Were the present road properly equipped and managed, $450,000 a year could be collected, or nearly $200,000 in excess of the present earnings. With the use of the new franchises the earnings could be increased to $730,000 per annum. The charges of fraud and corruption are reiterated by the Receiver, who also states that on the organization of the company in 1865 $434,000 of its bonds were given away gratuitously. In regard to the suit begun by the Attorney General to forfeit the company's charter, he says that T. H. Conkling, who subscribes to the complaint, is engaged in an effort to render void the company's franchises, in order to obtain the same for the Central Cross-town Railroad Company.

The Receiver, in conclusion, states that the principal facts developed by his investigation and incumbency establish:

First—That the Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company owns one of the most valuable franchises in the City.

Second—That for years it has been preyed upon by evil-minded and unscrupulous men, with a view to depress its value, and then lease, or otherwise acquire its chartered rights.

Third—That one month's operation of the road proved that it can pay interest on the bonds, dividend on the stock, and creditably meet all liberal current expenses.

Fourth—That the extensions of the franchise are even more valuable than the original grant.

Fifth—That if carefully managed the road would be one of the main arteries of the City, for down and up town travel, and a good investment for capitalists.

He also avers, as a summary and condensation of the facts, that the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company has been and is preyed upon by rival lines wishing to despoil it of its franchises, in order to convert them to their own profit; that during the past few years it has been plundered by its officers and employes; that its moneys have been appropriated for corrupt purposes in legislation; that its general management has been an imposition on the public; that its cars have been filthy, its running time irregular, and its equipment deplorably bad; and that parties cognizant of these facts, and who have been instrumental in producing this condition of things, have been and are endeavoring to secure these valuable franchises for purposes which would defeat the specific order of the court.

In the accompanying monthly statement the receipts for the past month are put down at $17,388 91, and the expenditures at $14,565 74, leaving a balance of $2,823 17. The Receiver says that the cash-book on Dec. 27, 1875, when he took possession, called for a balance on hand of $1,418 17, of which only $80 were found, the remainder being unaccounted for. Again, the deposits from conductors, instead of being placed as a special deposit in a bank or trust company, were wrapped up in pieces of paper and placed, with the name of the depositor written on them, in the safe; $3,425 should have been found of this money, but only $125 was discovered in the safe, the balance of $3,300 having disappeared and the wrappers only left behind. Other conductors claim to have made deposits, of which no entry was made. An account, also, on the ledger, entitled "Protection of Road," is charged with about $35,000, of which amount $24,000 in four notes were made to the order of Conover at one, two, three, and four months from April 14, 1873, and paid at maturity. The balance of $11,000 is not stated to whom paid, nor can any vouchers be found for the same.

THE ELEVATED ROAD OBJECTED TO.

FIRST HEARING BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of the petition of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, to hear objections to the construction of the road along the proposed route, met at 11 A. M. yesterday in the City Hall. A large number of persons including Mayor Wickham, were present. The Commissioners, Messrs. O. H. Palmer, Everett P. Wheeler, and E. Z. Lawrence, having taken their seats, Mr. Palmer said that, according to the railroad company's charter, the road could be constructed provided the owners of one-half of the entire property along the proposed route and the local authorities consented thereto. But if this consent was not obtained, as it had not been, the Commissioners were appointed to determine whether the railroad company should not take possession of the route, notwithstanding these objections, the determination of the Commissioners to be taken in lieu of such consent. A description of the proposed route through State, Front, and Pearl streets, Hanover square, John street, the New Bowery, the Bowery, and Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, was then read.

Ex-Judge Emott, on behalf of the railroad company, recited the acts under which the company is operating, and said that the petition of the company had been delivered to the Commissioners. Mr. Hamilton, a large property-owner on Eighth avenue, asked why the road was to pass through Eighth avenue instead of Ninth avenue, as the original act called for. The Commissioners said they had not met to determine the route, that had been done, but to hear objections to it.

Mr. Crane said he appeared in behalf of property owners in Eighth avenue from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Tenth street. If the road is constructed, the value of their property will be reduced one-quarter. He would like to know the kind and form of evidence it was necessary to present. Judge Emott said objections should be presented in the form of affidavits. It would be impossible to hear witnesses. Mr. Hamilton said his property would be destroyed by the road.

Mr. J. H. Parsons, who represents a large number of property-owners, said he would insist on his right to produce and examine witnesses. He had also numerous points to present bearing on the authority and power of the commission to determine the matter before it. Commissioner Palmer said the commission would follow the same form of proceeding as that adopted in street-opening cases. Objections must be presented in writing.

Mr. W. H. Peckham argued that a cause must be shown why the commission should overrule the decision of the property-owners. The company must show why this route should be taken. Commissioner Palmer said they were not there to lay out a route, but to hear objections to the construction of the road.

Judge Emott said that the legally constituted authorities had determined that the road should be built, and no proof had been produced to show that it would injure any one.

Mr. Parsons said the Commissioners had been appointed, so the order of the court stated, to hear all parties interested in the question.

The Commissioners said they were now ready to hear objections. They could be sent in now or at some future time. The petitioners had already presented their case. Affidavits would be regarded as evidence. Any objections to the constitutionality of the commission would be filed and made a portion of the record.

They adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

It was subsequently announced that objections in writing to the proposed route might be filed at once with Charlton Lewis, at No. 99 Nassau street.

BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF EDWIN BOOTH—THE CASE OF E. WAITZENFELDER & CO.—PROPOSED COMPROMISE IN THE CASE OF WALLACE & CO.—THE APPROACHING SALE OF THE UNION STRAW WORKS.

A meeting of the creditors of Edwin Booth, the actor, was held yesterday at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 129 Fulton street. On presentation of the reports of Mr. John H. Platt, the Assignee, a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. was declared to the creditors. The matter has been in bankruptcy exactly two years, the petition having been filed Jan. 26, 1874. There are twenty-two creditors in all, whose claims amount to about $250,000. The estate of Oakes Ames had a secured claim for $100,000, it being a fifth mortgages on the theatre, and an unsecured claim of $26,140. Among the creditors are the following: Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, $34,400; Richard A. Robertson, $39,700; Clark Bell, $10,000; Mary F. Booth, $30,500; Second National Bank of New-York, $3,000; Security Bank, $2,900. There were also claims on accommodation paper amounting to $67,000, loaned to R. A. Robertson to use in Booth's business transactions. The assets consisted of cash, $217,799; notes, $39,570; stage property, costumes, paintings, &c., valued at $10,000. The paintings were sold by the Assignee for $1,350; prints, $225; library and private theatrical wardrobe, $1,500; stage property, &c., $3,000.

The approaching sale of the Union Straw Works, at Foxboro, Mass., belonging to the bankrupt estate of Messrs. Vyse & Co., late extensive dealers in straw goods in this City, which is to take place under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Shethar, the Assignee of the bankrupt estate, and Messrs. Carter and Eaton, his counsel, is exciting a great deal of interest among the straw goods manufacturers and dealers. These works have been in existence more than twenty years, and are by far the largest of the kind in the United States, their production averaging 20,000 hats a day. One-third of all the straw goods manufactured in the country are the product of these works, and in the busy season they give employment to over 2,500 sewing girls. The bidding promises to be spirited, as there is a rivalry between straw goods men in New-York and Boston to obtain possession of the property. The factory is still in operation for the benefit of William J. Cook & Co., who have a secured claim against Vyse & Co. of $205,000. The property is valued at nearly $750,000, and is to be offered at a upset price of at least $164,000, and not to exceed $200,000. The amount received in excess of the claim of Cook & Co. is to be applied toward the liquidation of the claims of other creditors.

The affairs of Turner Brothers, bankers, which have been in bankruptcy for some time, develop very little that is advantageous to the creditors. The assignee, John Castree, has decided to declare a dividend, not in cash, but in Bloomsburg and Western Railroad bonds, of which the firm held $1,000,000. These will be divided pro rata among all the creditors who have proved their claims. The assignee deemed it best for the interests of the creditors to take this course rather than sacrific the bonds at the present market value, the road being in process of foreclosure. Very little has been saved from the general wreck, and if the firm had stopped at the time they obtained their first extension, they could have paid between sixty and seventy per cent. They, however, mortgaged their property to the fullest extent, put the money thus obtained in business, and lost it. Their real estate at Prospect Park is now under foreclosure. The assignee has requested creditors to buy it in to protect themselves, but this they do not seem inclined to do, and the probabilities are that there will be no revenue from this source.

The negotiations between the firm of E. Waitzenfelder & Co., cotton-goods dealers, at No. 39 Worth street, and their creditors, which have been in progress since their suspension, are almost completed. Four-fifths of the creditors have signified their acceptance of a compromise of twenty-five per cent. secured, and creditors having claims amounting to $35,000 are the only ones holding out. Abraham Backer, the Assignee, gives the liabilities of the firm at $250,000, and nominal assets at $73,000. In the assets is a large amount of real estate heavily mortgaged, which, if foreclosed, would be worth very little. A portion of this property is in Philadelphia, where they have a factory in which they manufactured cotton goods. In 1874 the firm lost heavily in two attempts to make a corner in cotton, and an English speculator victimized them to the extent of $100,000. There is also an additional claim against the firm for $25,000, now before the courts in this City, arising out of his transactions, in which a decision is expected daily.

In the case of Wallace & Co., the New-Orleans dry goods house which failed with liabilities amounting to about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the firm by the requisite number of the creditors, and an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts has been granted. In addition to this, a composition meeting has been ordered to be held on Feb. 5. All the Boston creditors but two, and more than four-fifths of the New-York creditors, have accepted the firm's offer of settlement, which, as already reported in THE TIMES, was twenty-five cents on the dollar cash, and the notes at sixteen months of David Wallace, the senior member of the form, for eight and one-third cents more. Messrs. Carter & Eaton, counsel for the creditors who favor the compromise, say that it is probable the firm's offer will be accepted by the requisite number of creditors, and be confirmed by the court, thus superseding the bankruptcy proceedings.

The following assignments were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday; Gustav Rosenthal, dry goods, No. 105 Avenue A, to Solomon Mandel; Lewis Cottlow to Morris Leon, and Benton H. Vellines to Lyman P. Haviland. In the schedule filed by Leopold Bamberger, assignee of Herman Hirsch and Morris Hess, the nominal assets are put down as $12,000, and the real assets at $6,200. A provisional bond in $12,000 was ordered from the assignee. In the assignment of Cottlow to Leon, the liabilities are stated to be $11,389 24, the nominal assets $2,506 49, and the real assets $1,500.

THE "SAWDUST FRAUD" AGAIN.

DEVICE OF TWO SWINDLERS IN THIS CITY —THEIR ARREST.

Some days ago Superintendent Walling received information that the Western States had been flooded with circulars purporting to come from W. H. Parker, of No. 712 Broadway, and which were to be used in swindling country merchants. The Superintendent also received two copies of this circular, one from Mr. William Beebe, of Hudson, Ohio, and the other from C. T. Sherry & Co., of Bryan, Ohio, to whom they had been sent by Parker. The circulars read as follows:

W. H. PARKER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN GROCERIES, No. 163 MARKET STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

D. D. Beebe:

DEAR SIR: I was looking over *Bradstreet's Mercantile Directory* to-day, when I saw your name in it. I had a cousin by the name of D. D. Beebe, who went to Ohio some years ago. I don't know whether you are the same person or not. I only hope that you are, as I am going to write you something in confidence, and hope if you do not accept my proposition that you will not mention the matter to any living being. I have been engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Philadelphia for sixteen years, and about six months ago I failed, owing about $96,000. I tried to get an extension of time, but my creditors would not give it to me, and they acted very mean in every way, and I decided to save something; so I shipped to New-York about nine thousand dollars' worth of my stock, which I have still stored here. My creditors suspected that I had shipped to New-York some of my stock, but as they were unable to prove it they could not do anything with me. Now, what I propose is this: I will ship this lot of goods with this understanding—I will give you one-third of what you get for the stock, you to pay all expenses of selling goods, and you are to send me my part of the money every sixty or ninety days until all of the goods are sold. In order to turn all the stock into cash as fast as possible, you can sell it for fifteen per cent. less than cash. If you accept this proposition, let me know at once, and I will ship the goods to you. I intend going to California to spend the Winter on account of my wife's bad health as soon as I make arrangements to turn my stock into cash, also let me know whether you have an uncle in San Francisco by the name of L. D. Thorpe. I close, hoping to hear from you by return mail. Respectfully yours, W. H. PARKER.
No. 712 Broadway, New-York City.

P. S.—Inclosed I send you a list and cost of the goods. W. H. P.

Inclosed in each circular is a written price list of the goods, at rates varying from ten to fifteen per cent. below the market rates. The mode of the swindle is not disclosed in the circular given above, which is only the preliminary bait to catch the unwary, but if the proposition is accepted a correspondence ensues, during which the confidence of the intended victim is obtained, and then a request is made for an advance of $50 or $100 to pay the necessary expenses of packing and shipping the goods. This request appears so reasonable that it is generally complied with, and, the money once sent, that is the last the victim hears from Parker. How many victims to this latest dodge of the sawdust swindlers are now repenting their indiscretion cannot at present be ascertained, but it is known that the decoy letters have been in circulation for about two weeks.

The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Kealey, of the Central Office, who learned that about two weeks ago two men hired an office on the second floor of No. 712 Broadway, and put up a sign on which was inscribed "W. H. Parker & Co., Agents," and since that time they had mailed and received a large number of letters. Yesterday morning the detective went to the place and arrested the two men in charge, who gave their names as Thomas R. Matthews, of No. 110 Second avenue, and Henry Douglass, of No. 220 West 54th street. The Police also seized a large number of letters and envelopes addressed to persons in the Western States ready for the mail. The prisoners were taken to the Washington Place Police Court, but the Magistrate was compelled to discharge them, as no valid complaint could be made against them.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

PUBLIC MONEY FOR CHARITY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The announcement that the Board of Apportionment would meet yesterday to make appropriations from the excise fund to such charitable societies as are engaged in the work of giving direct relief to the poor led some officers and patrons of these organizations to attend the session, and ask for aid. The St. Vincent de Paul Society was represented by Mr. James Lynch, the St. John's Guild by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, the Five Points Mission by Rev. C. S. Brown, and the City Mission by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. Mayor Wickham, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Lynch presented the claims of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He said that the organization had representatives in every portion of the City, and that its members visited poor families at their homes, and dispensed relief to them, after a personal examination of their condition and their circumstances. The visitors received no salaries nor any reward for their services. During 1874 aid was given by the society to 23,584 persons, and 57,105 visits were made. The articles given to the poor represented a cash value of $65,302 67. Every effort was made by the visitors to reach the poor so as to relieve their distress, and no distinction was made on account of race, creed, or color.

Mr. Willy Wallach said that he represented the German Society of the City of New-York, which required aid so as to carry on its benevolent work. Its object was to relieve destitute Germans. During the past year the society had furnished aid to over ten thousand persons.

Rev. Mr. Wiswall asked for aid in behalf of St. John's Guild. He said that during the past month the Guild had received 5,000 applications for relief, and of that number 4,000 were found worthy of aid. The organization which he represented had a perfect system of visitation, and its officers had given out about one thousand dollars' worth of groceries to the poor. The residence of every applicant for relief was visited before aid was given. All their groceries were purchased in large packages at cost price. The Guild was at present out of funds, and unless they received immediate aid they would have to close their doors.

Rev. C. S. Brown, of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, gave a brief account of the benevolent work performed by that organization, and expressed the hope that the board would appropriate some money out of the excise fund to it. The school attached to the Mission, he said, was attended by over four hundred and fifty children; and seventeen widows and their children are sheltered and supported. The parents of the children attending the school also received aid.

Mayor Wickham said that while he believed the Five Points Mission was a worthy institution, he would remind the gentleman that the object of the board was to give money only to such societies as gave direct relief to the poor by means of visitation.

Rev. Mr. Brown remarked that the Mission was well acquainted with every portion of the Sixth Ward, and was able to reach the poor directly in that district. Mr. Lynch said that the St. Vincent de Paul Society consisted of thirty-one conferences, two of which were located in the Sixth Ward.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt next addressed the board. He said he believed that two societies which relieved the poor, namely, the St. Vincent de Paul's Society and the City Mission, were well managed. Mr. Roosevelt then suggested that there should be one general charitable organization for the whole City from which relief could be had.

Controller Green remarked that it would give him great pleasure to vote for any measure looking to the immediate relief of the poor. The responsibility of distributing the excise money, to accomplish that desirable end, rested with the board, which was vested with the power to select the societies or institutions most likely to carry out the object in view. Upward of $160,000 had already been appropriated to benevolent institutions in general, but the exigencies of the time required that a larger range of necessitous cases should be reached than had been provided for by the former appropriation. It was desirable that they should select the best agencies for the purpose of furnishing prompt and direct relief to the destitute. The Controller then offered a resolution making the following appropriations:

New-York City Mission	$10,000
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	10,000
German Society of the City of New-York	4,000
Institution of Mercy, Houston street	4,000
United Hebrew Charities	4,000
St. John's Guild	3,200
Total	$35,200

The resolution also provided that no part of the money appropriated should be used in the erection or furnishing of any buildings, or be added to a permanent fund, or paid out in salaries to agents, but be used solely for the purpose of furnishing food, clothing, and shelter to the poor of this City during the Winter. It also provided that reports of the expenditures out of the money should be presented to the board. The resolution was adopted. It is understood that the Controller is prepared to pay the money immediately to the representatives of the societies to which appropriations have been made.

REFORM IN STREET-CLEANING.

THOROUGH DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED AND EXPENSES LESSENED—IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

For the past week it has been expected that the Street Committee of the Board of Police, of which Commissioner Voorhis is Chairman, would take some decided action in reference to a reduction of the expenses of the bureau and an improvement in the performance of the work. Yesterday afternoon all the inspectors, gang-men, and dump inspectors of the bureau were notified to be in attendance at Police Head-quarters at 8 o'clock last evening. At that hour they assembled in the trial room, and, while awaiting the arrival of the Commissioner, amused themselves by applauding Inspectors James Gardner, William Jamieson, and the veteran Dump Inspector, John Mahon, as they entered the room. Shortly after 8 o'clock Commissioners Voorhis and Wheeler arrived, the roll being called by Capt. Gunner, Superintendent of Street-cleaning, Commissioner Voorhis addressed the assemblage. He stated that as the amount appropriated by the Board of Apportionment for the use of the bureau fell short of the usual appropriation by fully $75,000, it became necessary to limit the expenditures of the bureau to compensate for the diminution in order that the balance should be right. There were two ways of doing this; first, to reduce the rate of compensation for services, and second—which course the Commissioners deemed more preferable—to the reduce the number of men employed. In this regard the Commissioners considered the department capable of much improvement. It had been observed that in some wards street-sweepings cost nearly three times per load what they cost in others. In some instances, while the price was fifty-one cents per load in one ward, it ranged from $1 13 to $1 33 in other wards, which should not be. Again, it was observed that the cart-loads in some river wards, where there were dumps, cost more than those from interior wards, which was manifestly wrong. It was known that carts of street-sweepings came to the dumping grounds not fully loaded. This would not be allowed. Each dump inspector would be held to a strict responsibility for imperfect loads delivered at his dump. There should be no favoritism on the part of foremen and gang-men, and any one showing favoritism would be promptly discharged. Any foreman who, through political or other motives, should retain on the pay-roll any man incapable of performing work, will be discharged. Every man in the employment of a foreman is expected to traverse and clean 3,000 square yards of street each day. Any foreman found making his head-quarters in Police stations, lager-beer saloons, or public buildings, and not on the street, will be instantly dismissed. Commissioner Wheeler said he fully agreed with Commissioner Voorhis. The men were then informed that the new regulations would take effect on Feb. 1.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Charities of Kings County met at the Alms-house yesterday afternoon. The Ladies' Visiting Committee complained of the practice of allowing the patients discharged from the hospital to ride to the city in the street cars, and thought they ought to return as they went, in the charity conveyance, so as not to expose travelers by the horse cars to sickness and disease. It was stated that the discharged hospital patients preferred to walk rather than ride in the charity wagon. Mr. Raber moved that all the employes of the department employed in the nursery be informed that their services would not be required after the 31st inst. Mr. Bogan was opposed to the removal of the Matron who had the children in charge until those children were sent back to the Alms-house from the nursery. The resolution was adopted. Commissioner Storms moved that John Connell, tinsmith, and A. Ansnock, carpenter, be reappointed to their former positions at $2 50 per day, and that Peter Kennedy be reappointed messenger to the Warden at $15 per month, the appointments to take effect from to-day. Mr. Raber was opposed to this, saying that they had no funds to pay the men. The resolutions were all withdrawn for the present. The Superintendent reported the total number of paupers in the general hospital at 461, and in the small-pox hospital at 114. The cost per capita is $101 per annum. The total number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum was reported at 858, and in the Alms house at 939.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.

It was rumored yesterday that the Black Ball Company had libeled the Adriatic, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, for causing the loss of the Harvest Queen. The agents of the Black Ball Line in this City denied the rumor, and said that if the Adriatic had been seized it must have been by the insurance companies, but they had no knowledge whatever on the subject. They said the value of the Harvest Queen and cargo had been overestimated in the reports which were published. The value of the cargo did not exceed $100,000, the vessel was worth about $60,000, and the freight $10,000. The ship and about three-fourths of the cargo were insured here, the remainder being insured in English companies.

NO REDUCTION OF THEATRE PRICES.

THE RUMORS REGARDING A COMBINATION OF THE THEATRE MANAGERS CONTRADICTED—BUSINESS OF THE VARIOUS HOUSES.

A rumor obtained temporary credence yesterday afternoon to the effect that several of the leading theatrical managers of this City contemplated a reduction of the scale of prices of admission now charged at their several establishments, and that consultations looking to such action had been held among them. A further statement connected with the report was to the effect that in order to carry out the idea hinted at the managers intended to reduce the salaries of the members of their dramatic companies. In order to ascertain whatever of fact pertained to the report in question, a TIMES reporter called last evening on the managers of Wallack's, Booth's, the Fifth Avenue, and the Union Square Theatres. Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's, said he had heard of the rumor, but it was a piece of pure fiction so far as he was aware. To his knowledge there had been not only no consultations, but he did not believe there had even been any individual contemplation of such a movement on the part of any one of the leading managers. In the first place the theatres could not afford to make a reduction of their rates. The printing and advertising bills of Wallack's alone amounted to about $750 a week, and all other expenses were proportionate, the heaviest item being of course the rent of the house and the salaries of the artists and stage force of employes. As to a reduction of the pay of actors and actresses that was honsensical, if not impracticable. All the artists were engaged for the year, or full season, at a contract salary, and that salary could not be reduced. Good actors and actresses were able to command good salaries by their merits and the public appreciation of them. The fact stood that the supply of first-class artists was not equal to the demand, and so long as this condition of affairs lasted, and it was from its very nature likely to continue, good actors would be able to fix their own rates of compensation. He did not believe there was any demand on the part of the public for such a reduction of prices. The proof of this existed in the fact that while he was talking there was an audience inside witnessing "Marriep in Hase," and every high-priced seat in the house, including all the proscenium boxes, had been sold. The $1 50 orchestra chairs were all occupied, and many persons had left because there were no more such seats to be had, actually preferring to wait until another opportunity rather than sit in the $1 seats on the same floor, a number of which still remained unsold.

At Booth's Theatre the reporter conversed with Mr. Jarrett, one of the managers, and with Mr. Tooker, the business manager. Mr. Jarrett said he knew of no such movement, actual or contemplated, as the one reported. It was then 8:30 o'clock, and the first act of "Julius Cæsar" was "on." The treasurer had sold nearly 1,500 seats at $1 50, fifty seats at $1, 325 at fifty cents, and 210 at thirty cents, besides which the proscenium boxes were full. There were then vacant seats at the three lowest prices, while every high-priced was taken. He thought this clearly proved that there was no necessity for a reduction. Mr. Tooker said that to begin with, the public never objected to paying a fair or even a high price for a first-class entertainment, and the American, and especially the New-York public were noted for their liberality in this respect. They would pay a good price always for a good show, and would not patronize a poor one if tickets were given them and coaches sent to bring them to the theatre. Even for the actors' matinée to be given to-day, for the patronage of the theatrical profession especially, more seats had been applied for than could be furnished, and the sale of seats was always largely ahead. Already there had been a demand for seats for the representation of "Julius Cæsar" to be given next week before the Governor, State officers, and Legislature.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Mr. Daly was found selling tickets at the box office. He said he knew nothing whatever of the reported movement to reduce prices. He was too busy to say anything further, but Mr. Fiske would perhaps be able to say something concerning it. Mr. Stephen Fiske, Mr. Daly's business manager, said that the report was without any foundation whatever. To begin with, the leading theatres had a scale of prices ranging all the way from fifty cents up to fifteen dollars—for a private box—fifty cents, a dollar, a dollar and a half, and two dollars. The people of New-York wanted a high order of dramatic entertainment, and they were willing to pay well for it; and certain the scale of merit in theatrical representation had never before reached so advanced a point as where it stood to-day. It was well known that the highest-priced seats sold first. People wanted them. If people were not eager for the highest-priced accommodations the business of the ticket speculator would instantly cease to exist. If $1 50 was too high for an orchestra chair, people would refuse to buy these $1 50 seats at $2 each for the speculators at the theatre doors. Yet business among the speculators seemed as good as ever—at least, good enough to justify them in taking the risk of purchasing seats to sell again at advanced rates.

Manager Palmer was not present at the Union Square Theatre last night, but box office attaches said they knew nothing of the report.

SPORTING NOTES.

The second of the two games of shuffleboard, arranged to decide the question of the championship of New-York and Brooklyn, between the well-known players Mr. Fallon, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Baxter, of this City, was played on Tuesday evening at James Annett's rooms, No. 386 Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn. The conditions of the match as originally agreed upon were to play two games of 150 points each, for $200. The first of these two games took place on the 11th inst., at Lynch's billiard-rooms, in Eighth avenue, New-York, and was won by Fallon, who came out 9 points ahead, the score standing 150 to 141. The second game, on Tuesday evening last, was a very close one throughout, and the score was several times a tie. At the close of the one hundred and fifty-third inning it stood 149 for each. In the next inning, however, Fallon made 1 point, and won the game.

At McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, there was a game at racket yesterday afternoon between John Lanihan and Charles Bromer on one side and Barney McQuade and David Dore on the other. The match resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Lanihan and Bromer	19	21	15	21	16—92
McQuade and Eggler	21	3	21	11	21—77

A hand-ball contest was then arranged, B. McQuade and Moore playing against Eggler and Landy. After a lively struggle the match resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
McQuade and Moore	21	18	21—60
Dore and Landy	20	21	16—57

FALSE PRETENSES.

Some time ago three Italians were brought before Judge Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on Eighth avenue. Two of them were discharged, the third being held. Through the intercession of some friends a discharge was obtained for him. Before his discharge, however, Counselor Nesbit, visited him in his cell, and there obtained $40 from him on a promise of procuring his release. The Italian, not being aware of his discharge, consented to pay this sum, and, in order to do so, was obliged to sell a pea-nut stand which he kept on Eighth avenue. The matter being brought to the attention of Judge Murray he sent for Mr. Nesbit and the Italian, who reiterated his charge and identified Mr. Nesbit as the person who had received the money from him. Yesterday afternoon the money was to have been returned by order of Judge Murray, but as he did not come to court, the money has not been paid. It is probable the matter will be brought to the attention of the Italian Consul.

NEW-YORK WORKING MEN AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The Working Men's Trades Assembly met here to-day, the following officers being present: President James Connelly, of New-York; Vice President Joseph A. Taylor, of New-York; Corresponding Secretary W. F. McKiernan, of Troy; Recording Secretary William A. A. Carsey. There were also present representatives of brick-layers, painters, printers, stove-mounters, iron-molders, heaters and rollers, carpenters, pattern-workers, tailors, packing-box makers, machinists, blacksmiths, cigar makers, puddlers, and laborers. Seventy-six reports were made, all of the same tenor, that trade in all its branches throughout the State is unusually dull. A bill was presented for consideration, asking the Legislature to establish a bureau of labor statistics. It was resolved to petition the Legislature to amend a bill now under consideration, so that it shall provide that the State must give to prisoners such as tramps, &c., the balance that may be earned by them during confinement over and above the cost of their maintenance. A bill was presented and approved asking the Legislature to provide for the better protection of life and limb of the working men of the State. It was resolved to petition the Legislature to take measures to secure the employment of men on the public works in New-York, Albany, and other cities where moneys for that purpose have been appropriated and are lying idle.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward O'Neil, aged eighteen months, was scalded to death at his parents' residence, No. 44 Beach street, yesterday.

George Schrieber, aged fourteen, of No. 291 First avenue, who fell through the scuttle of No. 160 Worth street on Tuesday, died yesterday.

The steam-ship Russia, which sailed yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out a mail consisting of 36,717 letters and forty-four bags of papers.

The residence of John J. King, No. 105 Sullivan street, was visited by sneak-thieves on Tuesday, and two gold watches, valued at $125, were carried off.

The apartments of William Donnelly, at No. 179 Varick street, were entered by a sneak-thief on Tuesday, and robbed of $56 in cash and jewelry valued at $200.

Paul Stahl, aged thirty-four, of No. 79 Mangin street, attempted to commit suicide last night by shooting himself in the right temple. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins will lecture Friday evening at Association Hall for the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Science and its Alliance with Art."

Josephine Betts, aged twenty, of No. 305 East Forty-fourth street, while hanging out clothes yesterday morning, fell from the fourth floor of her residence and was fatally injured.

Francis McMahon, of No. 129 Goerck street, fell from his truck, in East Tenth street yesterday, was run over, and so severely injured that his removal to Bellevue Hospital was deemed necessary.

Rev. Nicholas Bjerring will lecture before St. Paul's Guild at Trinity Church House, corner of New Church and Thames streets, to-morrow evening, on "The Relation of the Greek and Anglican Churches."

At the meeting of the Independent Labor Party, held last evening at Glass Hall, in East Thirty-fourth street, a committee was appointed to draft a petition to Congress asking for the repeal of the tax on ship-building materials.

Mr. Edward O'Donnell's valuable team of horses were run into in front of the Metropolitan Hotel last night by a coach driven by William Rigney, of No. 271 East Tenth street, and one of the team, a bay mare, valued at $1,000, was killed.

At the regular meeting of the Dock Department, held yesterday, the Treasurer reported the amount of ship rents collected as $3,018 75. The Chief Engineer also reported the progress of the repairs and dredging done on Piers Nos. 18, 42, and 53, East River.

John T. Chamberlin, the sporting man, has for the past two or three days been suffering from an attack of diphtheric sore throat, the severity of which rendered his friends somewhat apprehensive. Although the patient is still in a low condition, his physician predicts his early recovery.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Denis Dalton, a tinsmith, of No. 330 East Forty-seventh street, killed by being struck with a derrick while at work at the corner of Fulton and William streets. The jury censured the persons in charge of the derrick for not having it sufficiently guarded.

Marie Bruce, the French nurse in the employ of W. O. Linthicum, of No. 174 Fifth avenue, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in THE TIMES, was found yesterday in a French hotel in West Houston street, whither she had gone in search of a relative, and where she had remained, being unable to find her way home.

The evidence in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was continued yesterday before Commissioner Wight. Mr. Johnson, the late Secretary, was cross-examined by counsel for the defendant, but nothing of public interest was developed. No other witness was examined, and the inquiry was adjourned until this morning.

At the first public meeting of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, to be held this evening at Association Hall, addresses will be delivered by Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Interesting statistics of the work accomplished by the society since its organization will also be read.

The Fire Commissioners received a communication yesterday from Mr. A. G. Agnew, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements of the Moody and Sankey meetings, to be held in this City, requesting that a requisite number of firemen be detailed to duty at the Hippodrome during the continuance of the meetings. The matter was referred to the Chief with power.

Penelope Popanti, an Italian woman, was found wandering about the Grand Central Depot yesterday with an infant in her arms, and it was learned that she had come on from New-Haven. Being without money or friends in this City, and unable to speak English, she was taken in charge by the Police, and her relatives in New-Haven informed of the fact. The woman is evidently deranged, and was identified by Alexander Cowan, a conductor on the New-Haven Road, as a woman who left her home in a similar manner once before, while insane.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police caution the public against a man who has been disposing of bogus pawn tickets on the plea of poverty.

County Treasurer Gardner and Commissioner of Jurors Linskey were before the Supervisors' Committee on Salaries yesterday and made extended statements of their official duties, the labors of their subordinates, and the workings of their departments in general.

Owen Tully, who was convicted of mayhem, before Judge Moore, on Friday last, was to have been sentenced yesterday, but the Judge further postponed the sentence until Saturday next, to allow Tully's counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions on which to move for a new trial.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 255, which is one less than the week previous. There were 126 deaths of children under five years of age, and 30 of persons over sixty years of age. The deaths from small-pox were 25, against 40 the week previous. Twenty-one of these twenty-five were in the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has sent a statistical report to Mayor Schroeder, in answer to the Mayor's application to him for information in regard to the litigation in which the City of Brooklyn is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, by which it appears that the city has recovered, since Mr. De Witt's connection with the Corporation Counsel's office, $64,534 74, and paid out $55,612 29, leaving a cash balance in favor of the city of $8,922 45.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Church Guild was yesterday organized at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, by the choice of Rev. A. N. Stanley as President, H. Livingston as Secretary, and John H. Poor as Treasurer. By-laws were also adopted. The guild is composed of the male members of the parish.

The receipts of the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville for the week ending Jan. 17, including donations and annual subscriptions, were $167. A number of prominent gentlemen of the island, in conjunction with the Trustees, are about taking steps to have a grand charity ball for the benefit of the infirmary about the first of next month. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Staten Island Building Loan and Savings Association have elected as officers: President, Walter Pero; Vice President, Dr. H. L. Phillips; Secretary, C. Theodore Pine; Treasurer, E. D. Clark; Auditors, C. M. Pine, John T. Barrett, C. W. Kennedy; Directors, C. W. Hunt, John T. Barrett, H. S. Beattie, Thomas Humphrey, Robert Moore, John Winmill, David A. Pero, H. R. Miller, John Westbrook. The next meeting will be held at New-Brighton on Tuesday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The special election for a Sheriff of Essex County excites considerable discussion in Newark.

The Episcopal Missionary Convocation of Newark has elected Rev. T. J. Danner, of Bloomfield, Secretary, and Mr. Charles Hayes, of Newark, Treasurer.

The trial of Tax Collector Hand, of Paterson, was continued yesterday, but the evidence was unimportant. The defense will probably be concluded to-day.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Convention will meet in Trenton at 11 o'clock this morning. A large attendance is expected, and a number of prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Paterson trade circles are excited over a forgery committed by a member of a prominent firm to save a check which he had given, but had no funds to meet. The case has been hushed up, and it is expected the matter will be compromised.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS.

Roger A. Pryor, the counsel for William A. Fowler, served a demurrer on John E. Parsons yesterday in the suits for alleged frauds in the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir and Third avenue sewer. In the demurrer Fowler states that the complaint is, as to him, bad in substance; and furthermore does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The argument on the demurrer is to take place on the first Monday in March, and will be heard in this City unless Judge Barrett decides to change the venue of the cases to Kings County. The question of changing the place of trial will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals. Attorney General Fairchild has consented to allow Gen. Pryor's argument on the motion to inure to the benefit of all the defendants and counsel on both sides agree that the cases will not be brought to trial before many months.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands was held at Association Hall yesterday afternoon, and was attended by some 700 persons, of whom over 600 were ladies. Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., was the Chairman. Several gentlemen identified with foreign missionary work occupied seats on the platform. An abstract of the report of the operations for the past year was read, and from this it appeared the society expended during 1875 $36,614 26, and that the receipts were precisely similar in amount, leaving the society on Dec. 31 last without a penny of accumulated or surplus funds, and apparently without any accrued indebtedness. The society maintains mission houses, stations, and male and female missionaries in India, China, Japan, Burmah, Mexico, and Greece. At the close of the reading of the report, Rev. L. S. Phillips addressed the assemblage, giving them much information in reference to the conduct, management, and success of the mission homes in India. E. Warren Clark, Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial University of Japan, next gave an account of his intercourse with the society's missionaries in India and Japan, and spoke earnestly in favor of the carrying out of the work in which they have been so prosperous. Mrs. Pruyn, a missionary from Yokohama, addressed the society at length, confining her remarks principally to the Yokohama "home." Incidentally she stated that one of the greatest, if not the most insuperable, impediments to missionary work in Japan, was the frightful social immorality which prevailed there, and which was so open that virtue among the younger women was disregarded and held of no consequence. The society was dismissed with the singing of the Doxology and a benediction.

A CLAIM FOR A MOIETY.

Messrs. James Mooney and John Boland, composing the detective agency firm of Mooney & Boland, claim that it was mainly owing to their exertions that the gigantic silk smuggling conspiracy in which Col. Des Anges, Lawrence, Graff, and others were engaged, was discovered and thoroughly exposed; and they recently petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for such moiety as they may be entitled to under the law. The Secretary directed an investigation, which is now pending. Collector Arthur, Deputy Collector Phelps, and Chief Clerk Balch, of the Law Division of the Custom-house, having been called by the petitioners to testify in support of their claims. The specific claim now under consideration is for a moiety on a seizure of $50,000 worth of silks invoiced as hosiery, and consigned to the bogus firm of Freeman & Powell. The investigation is to determine the question of fact as to whether the petitioners are entitled to any moiety, and if this is decided in the affirmative it becomes a question of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount of moiety, which cannot exceed fifty per cent. of the value of the goods seized, condemned, and sold.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

That thousands suffer with Piles, Ulcers, and Bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33¼c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 52½. Tar steady at $1 50.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. St. Amant, Mrs. D. A. Arozarena, Miss Maria Arozarena, Thomas Beattie, Hon. Mr. Brown, Baron de Bosmelet, Count Castelli, Archibald Coates, Sheldon Collins, A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. John Cushway, Dr. Davesne, W. W. Dodge, George Duncan, E. Harris, Miss A. Holden, James Hunter, Henry G. Huntington, Thomas Hughes, Ferdinand de Luca, J. C. Mahon, C. Maron, Miss Emily Maron, T. L. McConkey, Miss L. Pearce, Theodore Puskas, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Richmond, Miss Richmond, Baron Rothschild, Hon. H. S. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Thomas Stewart, J. D. Tait, Robert C. Trenbath, R. D. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turner, Irving Van Wart, A. Wallach, R. G. Watson, Rev. E. F. Wilson, Marshall Woods, Miss Harriet Morris, Miss Lena Morris, Benito Zarrilla, Manuel Felelo, John Mulherrin, J. T. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Owndes.

In steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—F. D. Heckman and wife, R. McCloy, G. W. Irwin, Mrs. I. B. Toundsend, Miss Toundsend, J. M. Weeks and wife, Mrs. T. Scudder and maid, W. Silsbee, T. Scudder, L. Scudder, M. Scudder, M. S. Adams, I. J. McDonald, R. T. Abell, F. T. Saxe, Dr. Stephenson, P. P. Light, Miss Ford, Miss M. Palmer, G. Eck, J. A. Stengal, Dr. Beckwith, W. Lane, S. Roselle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets....5:12 | Moon sets..6:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:35 | Gov. Island..9:24 | Hell Gate..10:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Oyster Boy, Dalton, Jacksonville, J. H. Winchester & Co.; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow, Scotland, Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ship Annie M. Small, Warland, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks William E. Clowes, Dickenson, Guantanamo, Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Adolph Engler, Fickett, Naples, John Zittlosen; Delfino P., (Ital.,) Landini, Cork or Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; East Lomond, (Br.,) Brown, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Helen A. Holmes, Eldridge, Smyrna via Boston, Miller & Houghton; Alice, Tullberg, Baltimore, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Martha, Wiley, St. John's, P. R., E. Sanchez y Dolz; George W. Chase, Patterson, Cardenas, Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. S. G. Pinkham, Pinkham, Perth Amboy, N. J., Isaac R. Staples; Melissa A. Willey, Wilson, Port Spain, Trinidad, Howland & Aspinwall; Impulse, (Br.,) Rountree, Belize, Leavcraft & Co.; Osseo, (Br.,) Gorham, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Luola Murchison, Jones, Galveston, Texas, W. C. Adams; Signal, Sadler, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; Stephen Bennett, Bennett, Matanzas, Cuba, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Jan. 18, via South-west Pass 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co. (Incorrectly reported 25th.)

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kimble, New-Orleans Jan. 19 and the bar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Lothair, (of London,) Orchard, Yokohama Sept. 29, with mdse. to Wood, Payton & Colgate—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 2, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 12, and crossed the equator 30th in lon. 30 W.; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 19, in a strong southerly breeze, with heavy sea, the chief officer, Adolphus Brown, English, aged thirty-five, H. C. Jansen, Swede, aged twenty-five, seaman, and Thomas Young, English, aged twenty-six, seaman, were thrown from topsail yard and drowned; Dec. 30, lat. 9 N. lon. 30 W., spoke British ship Bredalbane, from Cardiff, for Bombay, 33 ds. out. She reported having experienced heavy weather in the Channel, and stove in fore part of cabin and smashed long boat; crew all well.

Bark Thomas A. Goddard, (of Boston,) Smith, Yokohama Aug. 18, with tea to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to master. Passed Omba Pass Oct. 10, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 1, and crossed the equator Dec. 28, in lon. 36 W.; had light S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean, and light winds throughout the passage; was out 151 ds. before reefing topsail.

Bark T. F. Whiton, (of Searsport,) Carver, Batavia Aug. 24, and Padang Oct. 12, with mdse. to Carver & Barnes. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 28, St. Helena Dec. 12, and crossed the equator Dec. 27, in lon. 37 20; had light S. E. trades to lat. 3 N., from thence light variable winds. Jan. 1, lat. 4 N., lon. 45 30 W., spoke brig Edwin Rowe, hence for Para.

Bark John J. Marsh, (of Haverhill,) Fickett, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazarac & Co.; vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Fannie B. Tucker, sld. 17th; schr. Ramond D. Ajuria, schr. Annie Lewis, schr. Chas. A. Jones, schr. Frank Emery, sld. 18th, all for New-York.

Bark St. Lucie, Wilson, Iquique 94 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18; crossed the equator Dec. 31 in lon. 36 30; Dec. 28, off Pernambuco, spoke brig Ennis, from Rio Janeiro, 24 ds. out; Nov. 24, off Falkland Islands, spoke bark Mabel, (of Boston,) from Independenza Bay, for Havana.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-York,) Decker, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port bark Ferris Thompson, Potter, for London, to sail Jan. 15; schr. Abby Ellen, from Bangor, just arr.

Bark Harriet, (of Liverpool,) Shekel, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator Dec. 28 in lon. 39; has had strong N. E. trades to lat. 29 N.; from thence strong N. W. gales. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Luigi Ruggiero, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Providence, in ballast to Funch Edye & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. Jan. 24, lat. 38, lon. 74 30, passed schr. Newport, bound N.; left in port schr. Mary A. Holt, Grant, loading for Porto Cabello, to sail Jan. 8.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, St. Marc 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.; left in port schr. Mary A. Witham, for New-York, ldg. to sail about Jan. 19.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Miragoane 12 ds., with logwood to Thackray & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Left in port, brigs Oliver Cutts, Jones, from Port au Prince, for New-York, Jan. 18; Gold Finder, Hadly, for and from Boston, dischg.; schrs. Laura Webb, from and for New-York, dischg., to sail Jan. 18; Adam Bowley, for New-York, Jan. 18, and Fred Gray, for Boston, 20th.

Schr. Annie R. Lewis, (of Bucksport,) Lewis, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck.

Schr. Jennie F. Willey, Trefethen, Port Royal 8 ds., with lumber to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Susan Stetson, (of Damariscotta,) Lewis, Gonaives, via Narragansett, 20 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.

Schr. Ruth Shaw, Grace, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Paul P. Keller, Henderson, Richmond.

Schr. Hattie Porter, Porter, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Bertie Pierce, Smith, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Ceres, Alley, Providence.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Conray, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Walter F. Parker, Allen, Parker's Head, Me., with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Lewis, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Ella May, Hatch, Provincetown, for Baltimore.

Schr. William H. Mitchell, Foster, Bath, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. Pavillion, Leach, Fall River.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Kate McLean, Farwell, Stonington.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Murray, New-haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark Jenny, for Bremen; brig Alex. Nichols, for Cienfuegos.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, Bearse, New-York; schrs. Sea Lion, (Br.,) Dean, St. Marc; R. R. Church, Kelley, Galveston; M. B. Tower, Virginia; John Rose, Barrett, Baltimore.

Cld., steamers Oriental, Hedge, Savannah; Saxon, Snow, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, New-York; schrs. Jos. F. Baker, Davis, Matanzas; Franklin Nicherson, Haskell, Galveston; Montana, Allyn, Baltimore.

Sld., steamers Oriental and Saxon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 23.—Arr. brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, New-York.

24th.—Bark L. T. Stocker, Tyler, Boston; brigs M. A. Berry, Sylvester, New-York; John Pierce, Townsend, Wilmington, N. C.; schr. Armida C. Hall, Hall, Boston.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25.—Sld. schr. Charles Graham, Kingston.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Arr. steamers Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; Guarie, Stowe, Indianola; brig Bellie Antrim, Allen, New-York.

25th.—Sld. brig Kaluma, Mitchell, New-York.

26th.—Steamer City of Havana, Phillips, from New-York, Progreso, &c.

MATANZAS, Jan. 24.—Arr. brig John G. Noyes, Coker, St. John, N. B.; schr. Lizzie Wilson, Wilson, Portland.

ST. IAGO, Jan. 17.—Arr. brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, Baltimore.

TRINIDAD.—Arr. prior to Jan. 24 schr. Carrie M. Richardson, Richardson, St. Lucia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sld. Stormy Petrel, Rhine, President Sverdrup, Angialetto Bozzo, William Tapscott, Emma, Capt. Cox, George Peabody, Able, Bremerlehe, Scot, a Capt. Hines, Almira Robinson, Nunquam Dormio, Gem, Sullivan Sawin.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Clara Pickens, Amanda, Universe, William Woodbury, Jacob Raners.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Messeil, Charles H. Marshall, Augwald, Helios, Madre Cerutti.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Glenlyon, Federico, Susanne, Fram, W. E. Heard, Chimoca, Susan L. Campbell, the latter off Falmouth, and Belle of Devon.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 26.—The American brig Keystone, Capt. Frederick, from Havana Nov. 6, has arr. here in a leaky condition.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The brig Laura, Capt. May, from Bull River, S. C., Dec. 23, for a port in Great Britain, has gone ashore near Dublin. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	49	$26,653 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876	55	$27,965 79
Issued	9	4,224,30	Terminated	3	2,911 58
	58	$30,877 30		58	$30,877 30

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875	90,914	$301,928,726	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876	92,393	$305,057,221
New Risks	9,842	34,905,100	Terminated	8,363	31,776,605
	100,756	$336,833,826		100,756	$336,833,826

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$69,157,411 31	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$4,385,083 26
" Premiums received	15,731,970 49	" " Annuities	25,252 60
" Interest and Rents	4,668,998 16	" " Dividends	3,539,663 67
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,724,893,79
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	762,365 09
		" " Expenses and Taxes	706,198 11
		Balance to New Account	75,414,926 43
	$89,558,379 96		$89,558,379 96

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$74,167,274 57	By Bonds and Mortgages	$60,071,169 91
" Claims by Death, not yet due	632,245 85	" United States and New-York State Stocks	9,004,971 12
" Premiums paid in advance	30,179 78	" Real Estate	3,072,635 41
" Contingent Guarantee Fund	250,000 00	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,850,955 78
" Undivided Surplus	3,730,494 51	" Interest accrued	1,177,105 35
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,082,495 41
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	111,369 60
		" Balances due by Agents	10,152 34
	$78,830,194 71		$78,830,194 71

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1876.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 18th, 1876. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, R. H. McCurdy, William Betts, Samuel E. Sproulls, Samuel M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown, William H. Popham, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, William M. Vermilye, John E. Develin, Martin Bates, Wm. A. Haines, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy, Francis Skiddy, James C. Holden, Herman C. von Post, Geo. C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, W. F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood, Egisto P. Fabbri, George H. Andrews.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.* WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.* D. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.* JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*

G. S. WINSTON, M.D., W. B. GILLETTE, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*